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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Thursday—Yesterday afternoon's official statement said:

Western theater of war: A French attempt to make an attack on Hartmannsweilerkopf was prevented by the German fire.

Eastern theater of war: Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Fighting continues at the bridgehead west of Dwinsk. At Soloki, southwest of Dwinsk, Russian cavalry was defeated. Russian counter attacks on the German positions north of the Viliya were repulsed.

East of Olita and Grodno the German attack is making further progress. South of the Niemen the Germans have reached the Szozara river at a few points. About 900 prisoners were taken.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The Russians have been driven back across the Szozara.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The German pursuit in the direction of Pinsk is continuing. The number of prisoners taken has been increased to more than 700.

Southeastern theater of war: Russian attacks have been repulsed with sanguinary losses.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Thursday—The press bureau issues a report from Field Marshal Sir John French, in which he says:

Since my last communication, Sept. 9, there has been no change in the situation on the British front. There has been considerable artillery activity on both sides, more particularly southeast of Armentieres and in the neighborhood of Ypres.

Three hostile aeroplanes were brought down within the past few days. Of these, two were hit by British antiaircraft guns and fell inside the German lines. The third was shot down by British air pilots and fell in British lines. The hostile machine was only slightly damaged but both pilot and observer were killed.

During the past week there have been 21 air flights over the German lines and in 11 cases the hostile aeroplane was driven to the ground.

On Sept. 10 British artillery, assisted by aeroplane direction, bombarded two German observation balloons located east of Ypres. One balloon burst, while the second was deflated and removed.

Mining activity has continued, but without important results on either side.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, Thursday—The French war office yesterday afternoon gave out a statement on the progress of hostilities, which reads as follows:

In the Artois district, in the sectors of Neuville and Bretoncourt, there has been fighting with hand grenades, accompanied by some artillery exchanges. Yesterday saw also engagements with bombs in the vicinity of Lisons to the west of Chaulnes, and in the forest of St. Mard, to the east of Tracy-le-Val.

There also has been fairly spirited cannonading to the north of the Camp de Chalons, and fighting with mines is taking place in the western part of the Argonne.

The night passed without incident on the remainder of the front.

The following official communication was issued Wednesday night:

North and south of Arras, as well as in the region of Roye, artillery actions continue with intensity. On the plateau of Quenevieres there has been fighting with bombs and grenades.

On the canal from the Aisne to the Marne, this activity of both artillery fires has been concentrated on the Berry-au-Bac, Neuville front, where the Germans have been exerting themselves for several days with the object of dislodging the French from their bridge head at Sapigneul.

In Champagne an artillery duel has been in progress, but it moderated toward the end of the day.

On the heights of the Meuse French observers have been able to establish the destruction of one German battery. In the forest of Apremont, in Le Pretre forest and in the region of St. Die, artillery actions are also reported, the advantage being in favor of the French.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Thursday — The following statement from general headquarters was issued yesterday:

The Austrians, who are constantly being heavily reënforced, tried at several points to exert pressure on the Italian lines by means of infantry attacks, preceded and accompanied by violent artillery action. These efforts, however, were in vain. These offensive movements were reported in Popena valley: Ansiei, along the crest of the Carnic Alps, Upper Degano and at the head of Chiarso.

"Austrian aeroplanes have appeared above the Tormezzo, Plezzo and Caporetto basins. Another squadron attempted a raid on Udine, but, attacked by the Italian light aeroplanes, was repulsed and pursued as far as Carso.

Austrian encampments on Nabresina and Komen have been effectively bombarded by Italian aeroplanes.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Thursday—The war office yesterday made public the following official communication:

On the Bessarabian frontier the Austro-German troops have repulsed Russian attacks on the Dniester. Before the Austro-German positions east of Buczacz quiet prevails.

On all the remaining parts of the Galician and Volhynian fronts severe but, for the Russians, unsuccessful fighting has developed. Northeast of Dubno (Russia) the Russians made an unsuccessful counter-attack and lost many men. In addition six officers and 800 men were made prisoners and three machine-guns were captured. A Hungarian landwehr battalion and Ostcan infantry regiment No. 795 especially distinguished themselves in this engagement.

In the wood and marsh districts of the Styr and Pripet rivers the Austro-German cavalry during the last few days has repulsed numerous Russian cavalry detachments.

The Austro-Hungarian forces fighting in Lithuania with the German troops have reached the Sczara river.

Italian war theater: In the Tyrolean frontier district both Wednesday and Tuesday there were the usual artillery combats. East of the Lodout pass the Austrian troops attacked and captured Italian positions on the Findenig Kofel and on the ridge to the east of Greenzberg.

On the front of the coast district Italian artillery has bombarded with increased violence the Austrian positions from Jaborcek to the bridgehead of Tolmino. Italian attacks against the Jaborcek and Vrsic district collapsed.

The usual attempts of the Italians to approach the district of Doberdo failed.

U. S. EVIDENCE IN ARABIC CASE SENT TO BERLIN

State Department Announces That Affidavits of Passengers Were Forwarded to Enable Germany to Have Both Sides

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—It was officially said Wednesday afternoon at the state department that the evidence in the Arabic case secured by this government has been transmitted to the Berlin foreign office through Ambassador Gerard, at the request of the German ambassador, Count Bernstorff. This has been assumed for two days, but not before has it been made known officially.

Before this evidence which is the testimony of passengers and crew taken by the American consuls and the American embassy in England was sent to Berlin, the German government was in possession of only one side of the case, namely that reported by the submarine commander in defense of his act, and it was the desire of this government that Germany should hear the other side before making a final decision as to whether the act should be disavowed.

This government is convinced from the testimony that the circumstances were such that it would have been impossible for the Arabic to have been attacking the submarine, as claimed by the German commander, and that the commander could not reasonably have thought she was doing so. The crew of the Dunsley, it is understood, testified that the submarine hid behind the Dunsley (the freighter which was torpedoed before the Arabic approached). Nobody on the Arabic saw a submarine and the torpedo struck the Arabic in such a way that the Arabic could not have been even making in the direction of the submarine when the shot was fired. These and other evidences make the German contention look weak, it is thought here, and there is hope that Germany will see it this way and make the disavowal.

Responsible officials still decline to discuss what passed between Secretary Lansing and Ambassador Bernstorff at their recent interview, and will not say what the position of the government is. The status now is that the German foreign office is examining the evidence submitted by this government.

A reasonable time will be allowed for this process, a reasonable time being thought to mean as long as Secretary Lansing can stretch out his vacation on which he starts Friday; he hopes to stay away 10 days or so. At any rate it means that Germany will be given ample time to study the Arabic affidavits and Count Bernstorff will be given plenty of time to convince his government that they should accede to the American position. Secretary Lansing's going away under these circumstances considerably relieves the tension, and with every day that passes without unfavorable developments the hope grows that an amicable adjustment of the controversy may yet be reached.

SUBMARINES ACTIVE ALONG FRENCH COAST

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, Thursday—The marine minister announces activity of German submarines on the coast at the mouths of the rivers Loire and Gironde, adding that all necessary precautions have been taken.

PRESIDENT MAY AID SUFFRAGE

WASHINGTON — President Wilson's formal statement announcing his stand on woman suffrage may be issued Sept. 28, when he goes to his home in New Jersey to vote at the state primaries, it was learned at the White House today.

PARLIAMENT IN BRITAIN HEARS REVIEWS OF WAR

Mr. Asquith Seeks New Credit of £250,000,000 — Lord Kitchener Tells House of Lords German Plans Fail

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Thursday—Outlines of the recent history of the war and of the burden shared by the British were given respectively in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons yesterday by Lord Kitchener, secretary of state for war, and Mr. Asquith, the prime minister.

Lord Kitchener's eagerly awaited statement on the war in the House of Lords was listened to in the House itself and sent afterwards throughout the country with a very special interest. The dominant note throughout was one of confidence and if the speech contained little that was actually new this very fact in itself was full of reassurance. Speaking with that conciseness which has come to be looked for from him the secretary of war turned first to the western front.

For the last few months the front held by the Allies in the west, he said, has been practically unchanged. This does not mean that there has been relaxation of active work on the part of the forces in the field, for the continuous local fighting which has taken place all along the line has called for the display of incessant vigilance.

Meanwhile our positions have been much strengthened, not only by careful elaboration of the system of trench fortifications that already existed, but also by a large increase in the number of heavy guns which have been placed along our lines.

The Germans recently on several occasions used gas and liquid fire, and have bombarded our lines with asphyxiating shells; but these forms of attack —lacking, as they now do, the element of surprise—have failed of their object, and lost much of their offensive value, owing to steps taken by us to counteract the effect of these pernicious methods.

As new armies have become trained and ready to take the field considerable reënforcements have been sent out to join Field Marshal French's command. You will be glad to hear his opinion of these troops, communicated to me. He writes:

"The units appear to be thoroughly well officered and commanded. The equipment is in good order and efficient. Several units of artillery have been tested behind the firing line in the trenches and I hear very good reports of them. Their shooting has been extremely good and they are quite fit to take their place in the line."

These new divisions have now had the opportunity of acquiring by experience in actual warfare that portion of the necessary training of soldiers which it was impossible to give them in this country and which, once acquired, will enable them effectively to take their place in line with the rest of the British army.

With these additional reinforcements, amounting to 11 divisions (about 210,000 men), Sir John French has been able to extend his lines and take over from the French approximately 17 miles of additional front.

Lord Kitchener then went on to review the position of the French forces. Throughout the summer months, he said, the French had held their own along their extended line of the front, and in some places, notably near Arras and in Alsace, had made substantial progress.

French trenches along the entire front, Lord Kitchener continues, have been developed and strengthened, and now everywhere present a network of almost impregnable fortifications. Of this I was able to satisfy myself during a visit lately to our Allies, at the invitation of General Joffré, when I was profoundly impressed with the high state of efficiency and morale of the French army.

Turning to the eastern theater: The enemy, taking advantage of their central position, since early in June have been employing a very large proportion of their forces in strenuous efforts to crush our Russian ally.

In prosecution of these operations, which we all have followed closely, the Germans, in addition to their great numerical superiority, developed vastly preponderating artillery which enabled them to force the Russians from their defenses.

The German objective was evidently to destroy the Russian army as a force in being, and thus set free their troops for action elsewhere, but, as in the case of many other plans arranged by the German staff during this war, there has been a signal failure to carry out the original intentions.

The success of this great rear guard action has been rendered possible by the really splendid fighting qualities of the Russian soldier, who, in every case where actual conflict has taken place has shown himself infinitely superior to his adversary.

The Germans appear almost to have shot their bolt. Their advance into Russia, which at one time was carried out at an average daily rate of approximately five miles, has now diminished to less than one mile a day, and we see the forces which they boastingly described as defeated and broken troops flying before them, still doggedly and pluckily fighting along the whole line and in some places, indeed, turning on the jaded invaders and inflicting heavy losses.

The Russian army, far from falling out of the fighting lists, as Germany fondly hoped, is still a powerful and undefeated unit, and the determination and confidence of the troops, fortified by the increasing supply of munitions, have risen in proportion to the strain imposed upon them.

To sum up, we may fairly say that while the Germans have prevailed by their sheer weight of guns and at immense cost to themselves in forcing back the Russian front, nothing but barren territory and evacuated fortresses have been gained. Thus their strategy has clearly failed and the victories they claim may only prove, as military history has so often demonstrated, to be defeats in disguise.

The secretary of war then went on to deal with the position in the Dardanelles. It is not easy, he said, to appreciate at the full value the enormous difficulties which have attended the operations in the Dardanelles or the fine temper with which our troops have met them.

There is now abundant evidence of a process of demoralization having set in among the German-led or other German-driven Turks, due, no doubt, to their extremely heavy losses and to the progressive failure of their resources. It is only fair to acknowledge that, judged from a humane point of view, the methods of warfare pursued by the Turks are vastly superior to those which have disgraced their German masters.

In conclusion, Lord Kitchener dealt with the much discussed question of recruiting. As I have informed your lordships, he said, some of the new armies we have prepared and equipped for the war are already in the field and others will quickly follow them. The response of the country to calls for recruits to form these armies has been little short of marvelous, but it must be borne in mind that the provision of men to maintain the forces in the field depends to a great degree on a large and continuous supply of recruits.

The provision to keep up their strength during 1916 has caused us anxious thought, which has been accentuated and rendered more pressing by the falling off in the numbers coming forward to enlist, although every effort has been made to obtain our requirements under the present system.

The returns of the registration act, which will shortly be available, will no doubt give us the basis on which to calculate the resources of the country and to determine the number of men available for the army, providing for the necessary services of the country as well as those of our munition works.

(Continued on page four, column three)

(Photograph by F. Heyman of Cairo, Egypt)

Lord Kitchener when Sirdar of Egypt

CONFERENCE ON DRY DOCK NOT OPEN TO PUBLIC

Governor Hears Objections of Labor Men to Award to Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Company at a Secret Meeting

Considerable surprise was expressed at the State House today when it became known that the hearing by Governor Walsh to the organized labor men who oppose the award for building the state drydock in South Boston to the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Company was a private one.

At the conclusion of the hearing Governor Walsh stated that, in accordance with the wishes of representatives of the building trades and other labor organizations certain changes will be made in the specifications before the contract is awarded, to insure that the work will be done in compliance with Massachusetts labor laws.

"At first," Governor Walsh said, "the labor men appeared in opposition to the award of the contract to Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins. After the matter was thoroughly discussed they favored certain changes in the specifications referring to labor that will insure the enforcement of Massachusetts labor laws in connection with the dry dock work. Certain changes along these lines will be made in the specifications before the contract is awarded.

"The labor men felt that labor had

(Continued on page eight, column three)

FENWAY SITE FOR SARMIENTO STATUE

Boston's municipal art commission has decided to locate the statue of former President Sarmiento of Argentine Republic near the Museum of Fine Arts in the Fenway. This information was today communicated by Mayor Curley to Romulo S. Naon, Argentine ambassador to the United States.

Before formal acceptance of the design the commission wishes to hold a conference with the sculptor on the subject in order that the completed statue will harmonize with its ideas and the location. The statue is being financed by public subscription among Argentinans.

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RECOGNITION OF CARRANZA IS IMPROBABLE

New York Pan-American Meeting Will Consider a Conference for the Bringing of Peace Among the Warring Factions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—A peace conference to be called by the Pan-American conferees to be held somewhere outside of Mexico and to which will be invited delegates from all Mexican factions will be the prime subject for consideration by the conference in New York Saturday of Secretary of State Lansing and the diplomatic representatives of Argentine, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Bolivia and Guatemala.

So far as can be learned out-and-out recognition of Carranza is most improbable, although some effort may be made to induce Carranza, or at least some of his civil and military leaders, to join the peace conference.

For this purpose some concessions may be made to him, but it does not seem likely, after he has defied the efforts of the Pan-American conferees and placed every obstacle in their path while Carranza's opponents have done all they could to facilitate the program, that the conferees will now turn around and welcome Carranza with open arms.

It is almost certain, it was stated in official circles, that a peace conference, if one is to be held, will not be held in Mexico. Whether it will be held in the United States or in one of the Latin American countries is yet to be decided.

In the Pan-American appeal on Aug. 11 the conferees stated "an adequate place within the Mexican frontiers which for the purpose might be neutralized, should serve as the seat of the conference." It was pointed out to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, however, that this was on the assumption that the warring factions would get together themselves.

Carranza having refused to join such a conference it now appears necessary for the Pan-American conferees to take the initiative in calling a peace conference.

The appeal stated further that the conferees "will willingly, upon invitation, act as intermediaries to arrange the time, place and other details of such conference."

The favorable replies received from some of the factions may be construed as an invitation to act as intermediaries. In fact, it is known that the Villa and Zapata leaders are expecting Secretary Lansing, on behalf of the Pan-American conferees, to call such a peace conference. Many of them have already appointed delegates in anticipation of such action.

As to the military situation in Mexico, the state department information is that the Villa forces, while showing some signs of disintegration are far from being "down and out" and that the Convention government faction is still decidedly to be reckoned with. This comes from a most reliable source.

Intervention Cry Raised for Mexico Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Enemies of President Wilson's Mexican policy apparently are doing all they can on the eve of his next important step to place obstacles in the way of its success. The old cry of intervention is being raised again, for the purpose, it would seem, of making the Mexican people suspicious of the intentions of the Pan-American conferences in trying to restore peace in the neighboring republic.

Much has been made by enemies of "watchful waiting" during the past few days, of the trouble along the border. Aggravating as these border disturbances

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U. S. MESSAGE ON DR. DUMBA RECALL IS NOT ANSWERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The state department is becoming concerned over the failure to hear anything from Vienna in reply to the official message of Sept. 8 asking the recall of Dr. Dumba. Receipt of the note by Ambassador Penfield has not even been acknowledged.

The department has experienced no such delay since the early days of the war, 36 hours being the time required recently for a message to reach Vienna. Eight days have now elapsed since the message was sent.

The department has sent an inquiry to Berne, Switzerland, asking what has become of the message. Conflicting press reports only served to further confuse the department but officials thought the report that the note had been received as much more likely than the others.

One press report was shown to Secretary Lansing. It indicated that Austria had decided not to interfere with the internal affairs of the United States and that the ambassador would be recalled, but that the question of sending a successor to Dr. Dumba was under consideration.

LOAN TO ALLIES HELD LAWFUL AND NEUTRAL

Credit Feature of the Transaction, According to the State Department, Makes It Permissible and This Government Will Not Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—There is no law to prevent the making of loans such as the Anglo-French $1,000,000,000 loan now being negotiated in New York, it was learned Wednesday at the state department, therefore the government will not oppose it. The position taken by this government last fall, and reiterated on March 31, is that credit loans, where the money is to be spent in this country, are permissible and not in violation of neutrality. The present negotiations, it is understood at the state department, are for a credit loan, largely to pay debts already contracted, and the government will proceed on this assumption unless otherwise officially informed. The March 31 statement follows:

"The state department has from time to time received information directly or indirectly to the effect that belligerent nations had arranged with banks in the United States for credit for various sums. While loans to belligerents have been disapproved this government has not felt that it was justified in interposing objection to the credit arrangements which have been brought to its attention. It has neither approved these nor disapproved. It has simply taken no action in the premises and expressed no opinion."

Last fall Secretary Bryan, in a communication to the Swiss government, it was said, outlined this government's policy regarding cash loans. While not

(Continued on page four column six)

TURKISH OUTRAGES IN ARMENIA SHOW STEADY INCREASE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Thursday—The Christian Science Monitor is in a position to state that the Turkish outrages in Armenia have by no means diminished but have increased steadily. Reports received from most reliable sources show these outrages to be absolutely without parallel and the opinion is strongly held that they constitute nothing less than an effort to exterminate the whole people.

These reports speak of the wholesale deportation of Armenians ordered by the Turkish authorities and of the organization by the same authorities of bands to attack convoys of Armenians being deported and of massacres of a most wholesale description.

A recent law passed in Constantinople forbade Armenians to leave the country and outrages are not confined now to the provinces only but are commonplace incidents in the capital itself, despite the efforts of the American Ambassador.

ORGANIZED LABOR OPPOSED TO PLAN FOR CONSCRIPTION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Wednesday—The executive of the Labor Party yesterday passed resolutions stating that in view of the unanimous decision of the Trades Union Congress against conscription and the continued agitation in the press and elsewhere to impose it on the country, the Labor Party executive decides to ask the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress to arrange for a joint meeting of that body with the management committee of the General Federation and the executive committee of the Labor Party and members of the Parliamentary Labor Party for the purpose of placing the emphatic decision of organized labor before the government and of devising what other action can be taken immediately to counteract this subversive agitation.

GENERAL POLIVANOFF AND MUNITION SUPPLY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Wednesday—A French official communiqué received by wireless says General Polivanoff, the Russian minister of war, declares himself satisfied with the improvement which has taken place in the provision of munitions, the enormous increase of which during the last 15 days is fully maintained. The supply of rifles has also been increased considerably.

PRESIDENT CONFERS ON NAVAL ACADEMY

WASHINGTON — Annapolis naval academy reforms were discussed today by President Wilson, Secretary Daniels and Captain Eberle, newly-appointed academy superintendent. As an educator the President gave his views regarding changes in midshipmen's tutoring and examination.

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

ECONOMIC STATUS IN FRANCE AFTER ONE YEAR OF WAR

Solidarity Seen Among All Classes Said to Offset Difficulties Through Conflict

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—A review of the economic situation in France a year after the war has been given by M. d'Eichthal the well-known expert in the Revue des Sciences Politiques. A greater part of the study is extremely technical, but it also deals with some matters of public interest of a more general order.

With regard to materials and stocks it is evident, says the writer, without documentary evidence or statistics, which are at the moment unobtainable, that great loss has been realized both in production and in reserves. This loss is, however, he considers, much less radical than was predicted by superficial writers such as J. de Block and Norman Angell, who declared that a European war could not possibly continue for any length of time on account of the complete stoppage of all social life which would follow the military service of the whole of the male population. Owing, perhaps, to the flexibility and resistance of the agricultural and industrial population, or perhaps to the assistance given by their allies and neutrals, France had, up to a certain point, risen above the tremendous disorganization of production resulting from mobilization, from the stoppage, or other difficulties, in the transport services, from invasion and from the severe financial crisis, which the country underwent upon the commencement of hostilities.

With regard to wheat and other grain the difficulties seemed to have been overcome. There again the zealous labor of those who had remained on the land made up for the absent ones, but the loss in national flocks and herds in consequence of war requisition was a more serious matter.

A marked increase in the price of sugar, wood, cheese, butter and so forth, had taken place, and the mineral products such as metal and combustibles had risen enormously. The civil industry was forcibly disorganized, but there was nevertheless a marked progress in its relative reconstruction. A report of the minister of labor furnished interesting data on this question, showing that a special investigation was made up to the end of April, 1915, of some 27,610 establishments which had given, in normal times, employment to 1,097,670 workmen. Of this number, while 12,422 establishments only were working on August, 1914, there were 16,102 in October, 19,106 in January, 1915, and 21,209 in April. Of the 1,097,670 employees, 373,020 were employed in August, 1914, 487,472 in October, 644,180 in January, 1915, and 713,166 in April.

After a critical examination of the financial institutions of the country, M. d'Eichthal concludes by saying that the really dark spot in the economic situation and one which must be fully recognized and faced was that outside the continuous and terrible waste of capital caused by the war and invasion lay the far more important possible disorganization of thought and of methods of work. Charitable aid in all its forms, constant recourse to the state for means of existence, together with the non-payment of debts—these were the tendencies which dangerously encouraged a general and prolonged state of war, especially under an essentially democratic government. The abuses of allowances to the families of the mobilized, the indefinite extension of the moratoriums, and the intensity of the claims of those who had suffered damage constituted already features of a serious character.

Side by side with these disquieting causes and in consoling contrast we cannot fail, M. d'Eichthal says, to acknowledge the awakening of a spirit of solidarity among all classes which has largely helped to counterbalance the most difficult burdens, while the zeal and devotion of the women, the magnificent effort of private initiative in the creation of new activities, the transformation of the industrial situation and finally the courageous campaign against alcohol, the greatest menace to our future social life, are factors that alone will insure the return of economic prosperity.

FRENCH JOURNAL MANAGEMENT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—M. Charles Humbert, the senator for the Department of the Meuse, has taken over the management of the Journal. Speaking of the direction which he intends to give the paper, he says: We shall adopt a policy frankly Republican, one which will be in accord with the aspirations of the country, based on democratic ideals, ardent in the cause of freedom, and opposed to the fruitless agitations of parties and the exploitation of the state by coteries.

AUSTRALIAN PROCLAMATION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—It is stated that the high commissioner for Australia has been notified that a proclamation has been issued in the Commonwealth, prohibiting trading with any company, the shares of which are mainly owned by persons of German or Austrian or Turkish nationality or who carry on their business in those countries. The act also includes businesses that have been notified as being carried on by, or for the benefit of such persons. Exemptions from the provisions of the proclamation may be obtained by license.

(Copyright by Daily Graphic)

Men who fought under Botha marching through London

LABOR UNIONS AND GERMAN GOVERNMENT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERNE, Switzerland—For many months past it has been claimed in the columns of the Berner Tagwacht that the German labor leaders have become converts to the imperialist policy of the government, and that it is owing to the influence of Herr Legien and others over its councils that the executive committee of the German Social Democratic party has upheld and extended the compliant policy it adopted upon the outbreak of war.

The Swiss Socialist organ has now received the following communication from Berlin regarding negotiations which are reported to be proceeding between German labor leaders and the government:

According to confidential reports, negotiations are being conducted between the general commission of German labor unions and government circles concerning the legal position of such unions. The object aimed at is to place the latter on the footing of compulsory professional organizations which are to be connected with the ministry for the interior. Legally the labor unions would acquire a similar position to that of health insurance societies, wage and labor questions would be settled by arbitration, and the right to strike would be considerably restricted, if not altogether annulled.

We are unaware, the communication continued, of the stage which the negotiations have at present reached, but it is presumable that a plan which is thoroughly consonant with the policy of Aug. 4 will be opposed not only by the working classes, who have a different conception of the nature of a fighting organization than some Labor leaders, but also by certain government circles. In any case the workers will do well to give the negotiations their full attention, for it is not only a question of the existence or non-existence of the labor unions as fighting organizations during the war, but also of their continuance in the future. When such vital questions are at stake, it is not fitting that the negotiations should be conducted in secret and that the labor unions should afterwards be faced with a fait accompli. Those who are treating with the ministry of the interior should report to the working classes, whose agents they are, and declare openly and honorably which way the wind is blowing.

GREEK SCHOOLS IN TURKEY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Journal des Débats states that Ibrahim Bey, the minister of justice in Constantinople, has notified the Greek patriarchate that the Greek schools will in future be administered in accordance with the new provisionary law which places them under the control of the government. The patriarchate will, therefore, have no further voice in Greek public instruction in the Ottoman empire. The Débats remarks that the new law referred to by the Turkish minister of justice strikes a severe blow at the privileges of the patriarchate, and affects the very foundations of Hellenism in Turkey. It is only owing to the freedom in the matter of education enjoyed by the Greeks in Turkey that Greek culture has been maintained in its purity. It is no secret that the education given in the Greek schools in Turkey did not differ in any particular to that given in the kingdom of Greece itself.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—Sir Charles Crewe, director of recruiting in South Africa, has stated that a regiment was raised every two days in the recent recruiting campaign. In just over a week, 6000 men had joined the three regiments, the Cape and Transvaal and Scottish battalions. The first two, he was certain, were already full.

AGRICULTURAL WORK FOR BRITISH WOMEN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CREWE, England—A meeting of the Cheshire County committee, which is working in conjunction with the board of trade labor exchanges to promote the employment of women in agriculture during the war, was held at Crewe recently. Lord Newton was in the chair. The hon. secretary, the Hon. John E. Cross reported that the Cheshire education authority had not been able to make arrangements for a vacation course of training in gardening for women at Holmes Chapel, but that he had obtained various offers of training in private gardens from members of the committee. The Corporation Parks committees had, moreover, been approached and had in some cases offered to train women in their gardens. There were, therefore, ample facilities for training in gardening for women who were willing to qualify themselves for men's work during the war. The committee had proposed a scale of pay for learners in private gardens during the training period.

It was reported that, with one exception, the last set of war service students trained at the County Council Dairy Institute at Worleston had obtained posts, and that the students now in training would be ready for work immediately. Seventy-five applications for women farm workers and gardeners had been dealt with by the Cheshire labor exchanges during the month ending Aug. 13, and a number of experienced women were still available.

It was stated that the board of trade had made arrangements for registering women in the country districts through the labor exchanges and local agencies, and that certain members of the committee would supplement these arrangements by acting as registrars in those districts not covered by labor exchanges or local agencies. In view of the possible shortage of farm workers, it was urged that all women in the country districts, capable of doing farm work, should register so that the committee might be in a better position to organize schemes for meeting the shortage, should the necessity arise.

SOUTH AFRICAN SUGAR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—At a meeting of the Natal Sugar Association, the vice-president announced that for the first time in the history of the industry the output of sugar reached the "six-figure" mark, being 102,613 tons of 2000 lbs. This represents the actual quantity of sugar placed on the market. The increased production is purely the result of an increased area under cultivation, the actual yield per acre having been considerably less than in previous seasons. The prospects of the coming season point to a further increase in output, in spite of adverse conditions. Although too early to venture an estimate, it is hoped the output will be between 105,000 and 110,000 tons.

GERMAN SOCIALIST ATTITUDE DEFINED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Since the existence of an opposition within the ranks of the German Social Democratic party has come to be an acknowledged fact, local Socialist organizations throughout the country have been holding meetings for the purpose of defining their own particular attitude with regard to the points at issue.

While at very many of these the policy adopted by the Social Democratic group in the Reichstag upon the outbreak of war has been indorsed, and the attitude of the party executive approved, there have been a number of others at which resolutions in favor of the action of the opposition have been adopted. These declarations, of course, serve as a valuable indication of the state of popular feeling throughout the country, and of the relative strength of the following to which the different Socialist leaders can lay claim, and it is consequently of particular interest to read in the Vorwärts the following report of two such meetings recently held by electors in Berlin.

At a conference of the members of the Socialist organization in the III. Berlin Reichstag electoral division, wrote the Socialist paper, a resolution was passed stating the inability of those present to agree with the previous attitude of the party leaders towards the question of the voting of credits, and with the steps taken by them against Herr Haase, and that they were of the opinion that the continuation of that policy constituted a support of . . .

The political situation and our party was also the subject of two conferences held in the VI. Berlin Reichstag electoral division. Upon this occasion the view was expressed that the unity and solidarity of the party was a necessary condition to progress, but that that unity must be based upon our platform, and upon the old party tactics which made the party great. In accordance with these views the 322 members present at the last conference took their stand upon the declaration issued by several hundred of our comrades on June 9 concerning the party executive and the Reichstag group, as well as upon the article by Haase, Bernstein and Kautsky, entitled "The Behest of the Hour," and called for a return to traditional Socialist tactics. When the vote was taken not a hand was raised in token of disapproval of the resolution.

BRITISH SOLDIERS AND HARVEST

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LINCOLN, England—The Lincolnshire Farmers Union met at Lincoln recently and discussed the question of the work of soldiers on farms. The secretary of the union said that the president of the board of agriculture had made a statement to the effect that whatever modifications were made eventually in the terms for the employment of soldiers in the fields, they could not possibly come into force in time for the present harvest. Mr. Colin Campbell, president of the N. F. U. remarked that the president of the board of agriculture had done all that was in his power, but the war office had come to a certain decision and he could not alter it. Another member expressed himself as being perfectly satisfied with the military labor that he had obtained.

GERMAN TRADE PLAN IN SOUTH AMERICA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—A lecture was delivered recently before the Geographical Society by M. Wagner, a correspondent of the Museum de Paris on the trade propaganda methods of Germany in South America, carried on for the purpose of securing the country for the economic development of Germany.

The German colonies established in South America extend, said the lecturer, from the high plateaux to the pasture lands of Rio-Grande-do-Sul. They are to be met with all along the route from Porto Alegre to Uruguayana in the highlands of Uruguay. For 20 years now in all the schools in these German settlements the children have been taught German exclusively. Recently, however, a Brazilian paper published the information that the inhabitants of 17 colonial centers in the province of Santa Catarina had addressed a petition to the Chamber of Deputies asking that schools might be established where Portuguese could be taught equally with German, since in none of the schools of those districts was Portuguese spoken.

German goods have made a place for themselves on all the South American markets. They are found in the lonely villages of the Cordilleras, in those of Paraguay and Amazonas, and from Bolivia to the Orinoco.

The success of the German traders is accounted for by the solidarity which exists among them, the alertness of the directing center in the fatherland which extends its protection and its counsels to Germans of all classes in other countries, and lastly to the activity and specialized knowledge which are manifested by all representatives of German firms.

There is no village, however small, which is not visited by the German commercial traveler. This person, as a rule, speaks five or six languages and commends himself by his suavity and his extraordinary facility for knowing the circumstances and the exact needs of his customers. He keeps to one district and is instructed as to the facts which it will be useful for him to know by bureaux specially constituted for that purpose. The German commercial traveler stands for a powerful organization supported by the German state and by German banking establishments which finance German commercial firms and enable them to carry on business on the credit system, which is the basis of South America trade.

FRANCE AND NEUTRAL NATIONS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—In October last year the Bulletin de l'Alliance Française was started for the special purpose of counteracting some of the German inventions which had been sedulously circulated in neutral countries. Ten thousand copies of the paper were mailed every fortnight during the first month of its publication, and since that date the number has risen to 200,000 copies. They are sent chiefly to private persons and institutions which have requested to be kept in touch with the French view of events. In November, the paper was brought out in French and Spanish solely; since then it has been found necessary to publish it in Dutch, Danish, Norwegian, Portuguese, German, Swedish, Italian and English. Among the subscribers to the funds of the publication are President Poincaré, the Academy of Fine Arts, the Academy of Natural Science, and many other public bodies and private individuals.

JAPAN PUSHING ITS TRADE IN INDIAN MARKETS

Press Apparently Stirred at Present State of Affairs—Plan to Develop Home Industries

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—The thoroughness with which the Japanese are replacing the Germans and Austrians as purveyors of the cheap goods in which the heart of the Indian delights has already been touched upon. It is now apparently stirring the Indian press, if not the public, to exclamation of astonishment and even resentment.

The Amrita Bazar Patrika, one of the best known of the purely Indian newspapers conducted in English, writes that, "the authorities are no doubt aware that, if the war continues a year more, Japan will flood our country with her cheap articles of sorts which have become a necessity with us."

As a matter of fact, the flooding to which the Amrita Bazar Patrika looks forward with apprehension has already begun. It would be difficult to name any cheap German trading article which the Japanese have not imitated to perfection, and are not pushing in the Indian market with indefatigable energy. In personnel alone, the influx of Japanese has been so great as to have added a notable feature to the aspect of the streets of Calcutta and other large centers. These happenings are rendering the Indians growingly conscious of their economic helplessness. They see their trade fast passing into the hands of the Japanese, but owing to their backward economic development they are unable to keep out the intruder. The newspaper above quoted preached an impressive sermon adressed to the government, emphasizing the necessity of spending money freely to help the nascent industries of India.

A similar warning was sounded recently by Dr. J. C. Bose, the world-renowned Indian chemist, who has lately returned to his native country after an extensive world tour, which included America and Japan. Speaking at a reception given to celebrate his return from abroad Dr. Bose asked, "Is our country awake to the danger that threatens her by the capture of her market and the total destruction of her industries? Have not the recent happenings in China served as an object lesson? There is, therefore, no time to be lost, and the utmost effort is demanded of the government and the people for the revival of our own industries."

In Dr. Bose's view the government can help by offering facilities for the supply of raw material, by offering expert advice, and by starting experimental industries.

The Bengal government, as a matter of fact, appointed one of its officials last year to inquire into the question of assisting and developing indigenous industries, and his report formed the subject of a discussion recently in the legislative council at Dacca. Hon. Surendranath Banerjea in moving that the report of Mr. Swan, the official in question, be acted upon, said it was appropriate that this discussion should take place at Dacca, for Dacca had been the main emporium of trade in Bengal, and its muslins were the wonder of the world.

Hon. Surendranath Roy, in seconding Mr. Banerjea's motion, upbraided the policy of former administrations in fostering English trade with India, to the detriment of indigenous trade, and demanded that a precisely opposite course should now be inaugurated. He drew attention to the fact that, for a number of years, continental goods had been displacing British goods in India. The time had come when the government should lay down and pursue a settled policy with regard to the industrial development of the country. Hon. N. Beatson-Bell, on behalf of the government, unreservedly accepted the resolution, which was passed unanimously. The government of Bengal announces its intention of appointing a director of industries, whose special function will be the coördination of efforts to revive the industrial glories of Bengal.

BRITISH ENGINEERING FACTORY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The government intends to erect a new national engineering factory which will find employment for 3400 workmen. The firm of Cammell, Laird & Co., acting on behalf of the government, has made all the necessary arrangements, which will be soon completed. The corporation of Sheffield has been public-spirited enough to present the government with a site for the factory.

DUTCH RELIEF TO BELGIAN REFUGEES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—The Dutch minister for foreign affairs, in a note to the Second Chamber concerning relief given by the state to the Belgian refugees says: The position in Belgium, having gradually assumed a more normal character, many refugees are desirous of returning. Large numbers have, indeed, left our country. Some 18,000 still remain in the various refugee camps, whilst those in other parts of the country total about 74,000. The government refrains from all pressure, even indirectly, which is calculated to induce the fugitives to return, although, as a result of negotiations with the German authorities, those who escaped from the penal establishments in Antwerp and at Merxplas will be returned to the German government in Belgium. The refugee colony at Veenhuizen will therefore soon be evacuated.

The task of the Netherlands relief committee was much simplified by the gifts received from America, through the Rockefeller Foundation, also the work accomplished by this institution in the formation of sewing and knitting classes. A great many Belgian women were thus enabled to make clothing for the interned soldiers and the other refugees. This provision does not make for competition with the Dutch, and was so much appreciated by the government that when the Rockefeller Foundation ceased its activities on June 5, it took them over and intrusted a number of central committees with their management. There are now some 30 of these classes in the country. The refugees in the camps are likewise provided with domestic work and outside labor wherever possible.

An excellent scheme for employment, which offers many advantages and no disadvantages, is the so-called rebuilding of Belgium. The houses which have been destroyed, naturally cannot all be rebuilt in stone at once. Various refugees in this country, therefore, are building small wooden houses, which can be taken to pieces and afterward removed to Belgium. This plan was agreed to after a conference between the minister for home affairs and the Belgian minister, M. Helleputte. Some of the expenses are covered by a gift of some fl.325,000 from Denmark, and assistance has also been given by the Society of Friends in Britain. The Central Education committee is looking after the educational interests.

In spite of much which was done elsewhere, the expense to the Netherlands treasury has been far from light. These expenses include the building and arrangement of the three large refugee camps, which cost, fl.411,500, fl.785,430, and fl.429,770, respectively; clothing, about fl.475,000, and traveling expenses fl.113,000, whilst the taking over of the Rockefeller Foundation is still costing a considerable sum. Altogether the care of the refugees has cost the treasury, up to the present, over fl.7,500,000.

NEW GERMAN WAR CREDIT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—According to the German press, the Reichstag is to be asked to sanction a fresh war credit of 10 milliards of marks during the approaching session. It is stated that the sum named is of the extent anticipated, and while it is not known at present whether it is proposed to raise the whole of it by means of the issue of a fresh loan, no doubt is entertained that subscriptions will flow in as easily as hitherto.

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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

SPANISH UNREST STILL SHOWS NO SIGN OF ABATING

Labor Difficulties in Catalonia Continue — Efforts to Secure Country's Sympathies by Parties at War

(By a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

MADRID, Spain—Uneasiness in Spain by no means decreases. The war seems to bear more closely on the peninsula all the time, and the points that arise are confusing and aggravating to the Spaniard. There are more strikes in Catalonia, the strike at Reus goes on at the time of writing, and there is free talk about general strikes that may follow. These labor difficulties make the people more sensitive to war influences and there is continual trouble in Barcelona and elsewhere in these parts. As the authorities now sternly forbid any meeting organized to protest against the government's attitude to the war, or again to protest against the gagging, the expedient is now adopted of organizing meetings to protest against the suspension of meetings intended to protest against the said gagging. Senor Andrade, the governor of Barcelona, is having a most anxious time among it all. The Radicals and Republicans meet continually in sundry places, and outbreaks of different kinds are of frequent occurrence. The Radicals have formally applied to the governor for permission to hold a mass meeting in the Soriano theater, and somewhat unexpectedly the governor says he will agree, if an undertaking is given, that the speeches shall only be attacks on the police, but that if any speaker, directly or indirectly, makes the slightest reference to the war, the meeting will be broken up immediately by the military and police forces. Public opinion is to the effect that the meeting is likely to be so broken up.

As heretofore, feeling in general runs strongly in favor of the Allies, but Spain, being a land of moods, the German successes have not been without effect. At the moment of writing also, there is a strong recrudescence of German intrigue. Except in the south there is practically no open expression of Spanish desires in regard to Gibraltar, and the government authorities high and low sternly refuse to countenance any development of feeling on this subject, though it would be absurd to pretend that Spaniards, in general, rejoice in the existing state of things or feel that Gibraltar is better detached from Spain than attached to it. Why should they? But the Germans are clearly working the Gibraltar idea to the utmost, and German papers have found their way into the country in which articles on the subject are printed, and in which it is said that there is now an agitation going on in Spain with the motto, "The Mediterranean for the Mediterranean people," that it has become a strong one, and that the leaders have sent to the Kaiser an intimation that they regard him as their natural chief. This might possibly refer to Don Vasquez de Mella, but hardly to any other.

It is clear that the Allies do too little to counteract the effect of these German intrigues, many of which it would be quite simple to shatter. The British embassy, however, occasionally takes action. One of the most popular newspapers in Madrid, with German sympathies, recently published extracts from a Berlin journal giving an account of supposed British cruelties practiced in Togoland and the Cameroons on the Anglo-French invasion of those territories. The British ambassador at once sent the newspaper on to London, secured the categorical denial of the allegations by the foreign secretary and now calls upon the offending Madrid newspaper to publish it, which it has done without comment.

Senor Maura has received, at Santander, a deputation of his supporters to whom he made a short speech on the situation. He said that the existing international situation had to be viewed with great caution, and the day might come when they would have to show the whole of the world outside, that Spain was united. After that they might be able to deal with their own national problems. Spain's situation with respect to the belligerents creates, he says, a special condition, in which the country's interests appear to be bound up with those of the western powers, and it is not advantageous at the present time, to discuss whether in the future it would be desirable to adopt other orientations of policy. It was, above all things, necessary at the present time, he added, to prevent the pressure of interested parties from forcing Spain into a difficult conflict. Spanish opinion was regarded with pronounced suspicion, and disillusion was noticeable among certain of the belligerents who had imagined they could dispose of Spain according to their fancy. It seemed that the war would go on longer than he had at first thought, and in the meantime he did not think that Spain's difficult position could be modified, however strong might be the opinion in favor of its being so.

The Spanish authors are active again. The most distinguished of them, Don Benito Perez Galdos, accompanied by the ex-Liberal minister, Senor Navarro Reverter, has just been received by the King in audience at Santander. He refused afterward to discuss what took place in the conversation, but said that, talking about the war and the foreign policy of Spain, he mentioned to His Majesty some of the things he had published in the press, and declared himself strongly Anglophile and Francophile. Senor Blanco Ibanez, a novelist of another kind, and perhaps the most popular in Spain, proceeded after his frustrated intentions of making intervention speeches at Valencia, to Paris, where he has lately been received by the President of the Republic, the president of the council and the minister of foreign affairs. Speaking to the editor of one of the foremost Parisian newspapers he said, "The Spanish Liberals are with you. If San Sebastian and Bilbao still betray a certain sympathy with your opponents, that is a matter of little importance—what matters more is that in Barcelona four journalists hostile to France have been imprisoned. The whole of Catalonia is Francophile, and I can assure you without hesitation that the King of Spain, Alfonso XIII. is your friend. Be sure of that."

This bold declaration was brought to the attention of the premier, and Senor Dato commenting on it said: "It is well known that the King does not associate himself with these matters. His Majesty conforms admirably to his constitutional obligations, and in respect to the European conflict has made no manifestation of partiality of any kind, setting, in this case and at all time, an example of severe neutrality. Therefore anything that is published to the contrary is devoid of foundation." Another leading Parisian newspaper, referring to a projected and suspended Radical meeting at Barcelona, said that Spanish opinion was opposed to that of the government, and on the statement being shown to the Spanish premier, he said that he would not take the trouble to answer such inuendoes. The British and Russian ambassadors have been to San Sebastian to see the Spanish foreign minister, the Marquis de Lema.

GENEVA PAPER AND UNREST IN SWEDEN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GENEVA, Switzerland—The political bulletin of the Journal de Genève, in a recent issue, deals at length with the unrest which prevails in Sweden with regard to the war. M. de Hammarskjold's speech, says the Swiss paper, which the Wolff agency has transmitted to the whole world came as a surprise to all those who have not followed the articles written by Sven Hedin. It revealed the formation in Sweden of a war party, strongly influenced by the methods employed by German propagandists in Sweden, as in all neutral countries. This party desires the intervention of Sweden on the side of Germany, with the special object of "liberating" Finland. It is of opinion that the military strength of Sweden would justify her undertaking such an enterprise, and that, as the military situation stands at the present time, the entrance of Sweden into the war would assure the powers of Central Europe of victory. The war party is endeavoring to influence the court in its favor and it is said that they already have Queen Victoria, a granddaughter of the Emperor William I. on their side. They have not, however, much success, says the Journal de Genève among the people. The Socialists are actively engaged in furthering the cause of peace, and in addition to these there are many distinguished men of moderate opinions who denounce those who would drag the country into a war foreign to its interests. At a recent meeting held in Stockholm, Mr. Larson affirmed the desire of the Swedish nation to remain neutral and proposed that a congress of all the political groups of the Left should be called to organize a campaign against the war party. Sederberg, a deputy, declared that efforts had been made by this party to persuade the King that a change of ministry was necessary, in order that men who were more favorable to their views might enter the cabinet. Mr. Staaff, a former premier, recently made two speeches against war which have been brought out in book form. If the counsels of the war party prevail, declares Mr. Staaff, and if Sweden should enter the war on Germany's side, she would run the risk of being invaded at the conclusion of hostilities, and even if victory rested with Germany and consequently with Sweden, Russia would claim her revenge at some future time. Sweden has not the financial resources which would enable her to embark upon a long war. She must be ready for all eventualities. She must be ready to defend her territory and her vital interests should she be unjustly attacked; Mr. Staaff has, however, nothing but condemnation for the reckless policy which German influence is trying to popularize in Scandinavia.

FRENCH NATIONAL LIBRARY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—M. Homolle, the warden of the Bibliothèque Nationale, in his yearly report, refers to the decrease in the number of visitors to the library, a fact which is easily explained by the war. He also expresses his regret that a certain number of books belonging to the library should have perished at Louvain and in other Belgian towns. On the other hand, it has been found possible to save the ancient manuscripts of the Soissons library and there is much cause for satisfaction in the fact that France refrained from sending an exhibit of books to the Leipzig Fair immediately before the war. The report closes with a reminder of the importance of sending to the Bibliothèque Nationale all the documents relating to the war which appear in print, for the benefit of future historians.

(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

A street scene in Malta

AFFAIRS IN CONSTANTINOPLE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—The Egyptian Gazette, in an account of present conditions in Constantinople, obtained from a European who left the Turkish capital some time ago, says that to fill the gaps in the Gallipoli army nearly all the Constantinople gendarmerie and 2000 police have been sent to the front. The number of Armenians recently executed in the Bajazid quarter, the account continues, amounts to 19. Zohrab, the well-known Constantinople Armenian deputy, has been deported into the interior, and it is generally believed that he has been executed. The Greeks, on the other hand, have recently been well treated. In spite of orders that no notice, signboard, advertisement, and so forth, should be written in any European languages except in Greek or German, the Tanin newspaper is obliged to confess that its European edition has been published by official permission in French, that being the only European language generally understood in Constantinople. Food is still fairly abundant, with the exception of rice, which is scarce and dear, but coal is lacking and the projected railway from Beikos to Zunguldak has not been carried out. Much newly coined gold, the account adds, has recently arrived in Constantinople, and the chief officials in the capital are believed to have been paid till the middle of June.

MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—A meeting of representative trade unionists in the West of Scotland was held recently in the Christian Institute, Glasgow, to discuss the munitions of war act, and the growing discontent among workmen with the administration of the act. One of the main grievances of the men arose from the system of issuing "clearance notes," it being alleged that employers who are turning out only a small percentage of government work are able to prevent an employee from transferring his services to a firm engaged solely on the production of munitions. After a couple of hours' discussion it was stated that the meeting was attended by representatives of all the Clyde societies affiliated to the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, that the administration of the act in the Clyde area was discussed very fully and that the delegates' reports showed that there was strong feeling in the district against the working of the act, as reflected in the various cases which had come before the munitions tribunals, and in the interpretation of the various clauses. The feeling against the present methods of administering the act was so far-reaching that it was decided to adjourn the meeting. A sub-committee was appointed to consider in detail the points raised, and to formulate proposals to be submitted at the next meeting.

LINGUISTIC PROBLEM IN MALTA DISCUSSED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ROME, Italy — The announcement having been made that Italian is to be the official language of the island of Malta upon the termination of the war, an article on the subject has appeared in the Marzocco. More than a century of British dominion has seen a continued rise in the prosperity of the island, and the population has increased so much that Malta is now more densely populated than any other part of Europe; its essentially Italian character has, nevertheless, been preserved, and above all the Italian language.

The Maltese were deprived, at one time, of the right to use Italian in the courts and English was made compulsory in the schools for a term of 15 years. The agitation to which this measure gave rise, found such a strong echo in Italy itself that it was never openly enforced, though every attempt was made to substitute English for Italian as the literary language of the island. Four years ago a royal commission sent by the British ministry again proposed that English should be used in the courts, and also that the Italian university should be suppressed and the Italian language no longer be a compulsory subject in the elementary and secondary schools. The energetic protests of the population against this arrangement led to the proposal that the Maltese dialect should be the official language in the lower courts and English in the higher. This, however, was entirely unsatisfactory, as the Maltese dialect, a strange mixture of Italian and Arabic, is used familiarly by the uneducated, while Italian has always been spoken by the educated and is the only written language. The protests culminated in the solemn meeting at Valletta in 1912, for the purpose of making known to the government the aversion felt to this reform and of requesting that the question of language be settled in conformity with the unanimous wish and sentiment of the Maltese, though in accordance with the ties binding them to the British empire. It was not until two and a half years later, however, that Italian was admitted to the courts as the legal language and made a compulsory study in the schools.

Great importance is naturally attached to the present proposal to constitute Italian the sole official language of Malta upon the conclusion of the war.

MOTOR CARS IN RUMANIA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BUCHAREST, Rumania—The government has announced that owners of motor cars and other vehicles driven by mechanical means are forbidden to transfer them without first obtaining the consent of the minister of war to the transaction.

SHALE OIL IN TASMANIA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

HOBART, Tasmania — Dr. Arthur Wade, D.Sc. London, the expert who was engaged by the Commonwealth government to report on presumed oilfields in Papua, has made an exhaustive inquiry into the shale oil deposits on the northwest coast of Tasmania. He reports that this company's leases contain over 5,500,000 tons, and that they will give an average yield of over 40 gallons of oil per ton of shale. He considers that it will take more than 50 years to work it out at an average rate of production. The shale preserves a remarkably constant average of quality. It distills easily and yields more than 40 gallons of crude oil per ton, which is a better average than the famous Scottish oil shale companies can show. Timber for all purposes abounds on the properties, a good deep water port is only seven miles away, and the country is very favorable for cheap transit by pipe line.

GERMANS IN INDIA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—The official reports on the subject of the Germans in India, show that out of 1104 known to be living in the country, 554 have been concentrated into one place of residence, but not interned, while 550 have been permitted to stay in their usual place of residence. It was only at the end of May that these civilian Germans were concentrated. Previous to that time they had followed their usual vocations, though many of them were under observation. A total of 591, out of the two classes, is composed of missionaries.

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COLONEL MAUDE ON THE VALUE OF RUSSIAN STRATEGY

Authority Says Talk of Victory or Defeat Superfluous Unless Army Is Broken

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LEEDS, England—In the course of a lecture delivered at Leeds recently, Col. F. N. Maude, C. B., the well-known authority on strategy and tactics, dealt with the present war situation in Russia. Colonel Maude pointed out that, although Russia had often been defeated in war, she had always made the victor pay more heavily to win than had any other nation. Since the Balkan war of 1877, the fighting value of the Russian Slavs had tremendously improved. From the moment the present war began it was perfectly evident that Russia had a new army, and the way they drove the Germans in front of them in the early days of September saved the situation for the Allies in the west by drawing German troops from that theater. He knew the German army well, and the peculiarity of the race was that they had to be driven and not led. They had overdriven them now, working them on maneuver tactics, and no race could stand such a strain for long. With the fighting material in the Russian army it was personal authority and influence that counted. That army, Colonel Maude continued, has shown itself unbreakable, and until you break an army you cannot talk of victory or defeat. Whether the army is here or there does not signify. The vital question is whether it is broken, or whether it is still under control and can turn round and fight whenever it pleases. The Russian army is not defeated, and is not going to be defeated in this campaign.

Going on to consider the question of the possibility of Russia being detached from her allies and a separate peace concluded with the Germans, Colonel Maude wholly discredited such an idea. That was, he said, to ignore the temperament of the Slav. The Germans had always counted on the revolutionary party coming to their aid. Those people in Russia who had been the slaves of tyranny and the brutality of the police set it down to a bureaucracy, almost entirely of German extraction, which came from the Baltic provinces, and the one thing which had united Russia as it had never been united before was the fact that they were fighting the Germans.

Explaining the sudden incursion of Russian forces over the northeastern frontier of Germany in the early stages of the war, he said the Russians had always been in the closest touch with the French general staff, and they knew that if the war came suddenly the French would be caught rather "short" as regarded men and equipment, and it was vital to hit on this flank promptly to save the French from the pressure that would be suddenly put upon them. The effect of so crossing the German frontier was to drive crowds of terrified refugees into Berlin before the Prussian police could make arrangements for heading them off. This created a feeling of depression in the capital, and the Germans were obliged to recall four army corps from the west, which were then massed under Hindenburg, and drove the Russians out for the time being. The allies owed a great debt of gratitude for this action by Russia, more especially as it threw out of gear her own formal preparations for advancing on certain lines. There were two armies in Russia, one north of the marshes, and the other in the south, and whilst the army in the north was being rather badly hammered, the southern army swept through Galicia. As to the present German advance beyond Warsaw, he anticipated they would be in great difficulties when the autumn rains came and he maintained that what they read about the rapid restoration of the railways by the Germans should be taken with a considerable quantity of salt. When the Grand Duke evacuated Warsaw he was simply clearing the field and choosing the best ground for his future operations. The reënforcements he had hoped for could not arrive in time, so he fell back fighting all the way. Now he was approximately on the line he expected to occupy before the war began. Behind him enormous reënforcements were gathering. They had never any trouble about men in Russia. What the British had to do was to send them all the munitions, arms and equipment that they could provide. If they were fortunate in seeing the end of the Dardanelles business very shortly, and the arms and munitions poured in, he had reason to hope that long before winter set in Germany would be pressed to the utmost to hold her own in the north. They had, Colonel Maude added, the resources of the world behind them and all they needed was patience.

PARTICULARS GIVEN OF TAKING OF GARUA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—A description of the taking of Garua in German East Africa, has been sent by an officer serving with the Anglo-French force, to Sir Frederick Lugard, the governor-general of Nigeria.

The surrender took place on the night of June 10, and was unconditional, states the dispatch. The forts of the place had been subjected to a bombardment from the heavy guns at a range of 4000 to 3000 yards, supplemented by the fire of smaller guns well concealed at 1900 yards from forts 1 and 2. French cavalry were placed on the southeast of the town to watch the fords on the Benue and prevent the escape of the garrison, while the British mounted infantry did the same on the southwest. The other side was watched by a company of infantry.

On the afternoon of the 10th the account proceeds, white flags were noticed on the walls of No. 3 fort followed by others all over the place. The order to cease fire was given and the commanding officer, accompanied by the French commandant and two staff officers, went forward beyond the British advanced trenches. Eventually a small party issued from the old fort and approached the group. The officers in command of the German party then proceeded to state that his commander had agreed to surrender the town and forts of Garua on certain conditions, namely that the garrison should be allowed to march out with all the honors of war and be allowed to join the German forces further south. The British C. O. replied that he would not listen to terms of any sort and would give the German commandant two hours to surrender unconditionally. At the end of that time, the German officer returned with the answer that the terms had been accepted, but the commandant hoped that the officers would be allowed to retain their swords and the native population would be protected. An undertaking to this effect was given.

The next morning the Anglo-French force marched into Garua and hoisted the Union Jack and the French tricolor. Among the prisoners taken were 37 European officers and N. C. Os and 270 native soldiers. The material captured included four field guns, 10 Maxims, several hundred rifles, small arm ammunition, saddlery and well-equipped workshops of various types.

On examination the defenses of the place were found to be very strong. It was stated that 200 laborers had been at work on the defenses for a period of over six months. The old fort includes, within its structure, offices, bungalows and storehouses, and is surrounded by a deep ditch. The walls are about three feet thick and 15 feet high, with embrasures for the guns, the whole being faced with cement and protected by sandbags. Outside the ditch is a wire-entanglement and in front of this an abbatis of prickly acacia trees, with a concealed maze of pits 10 feet deep. Every fort is connected up with the old fort and the commandant's bungalow, by telephone.

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LEADERS GIVING STUDY TO VOTE OF PROGRESSIVES

In View of Fact New Party Has but One Candidate and He Is Unopposed Members Are Expected to Deflect in Primaries

Parallel to the discussion in Massachusetts political circles as to where the Prohibition vote will be cast at the state primaries Sept. 21 is the speculation over the support to be given by the Progressives. As the Progressives succeeded in qualifying only one of their candidates for nomination on the state ticket, Nelson B. Clark, candidate for Governor, and as he has no opposition, many of the party are expected to vote in the Republican column. The question has arisen: How will their votes be distributed among the three Republican gubernatorial candidates?

Many Progressives are going to vote for Republican candidates at the primaries for the same reason that actuates the Prohibitionists, who do not participate as a party in the primary election, to do likewise, namely, because of their interest in certain issues for which the several Republican candidates stand. They say that by voting for candidates who favor these issues they will help to give prominence to the issues. and make them of more importance when the November election arrives.

Of the several issues, that of the sectarian amendment appears to be discussed the most. Many Progressives who favor it are expected to vote in the Republican column for Lieutenant-Governor Cushing and others, who are opposed to it, for Samuel W. McCall. Opinions differ as to how the vote will divide on this point. In a communication made public today, Prof. Frederick L. Anderson of Newton, a Progressive leader, states that the bulk of the Progressives are for Mr. Cushing.

"From what I hear," says Professor Anderson, "most of my Progressive friends could not be induced to vote for Mr. McCall at the election on account of his unfortunate attitude toward the antisectarian amendment."

In his latest public letter, sent to both Lieutenant-Governor Cushing and Mr. McCall and made public today, Mr. Foss offers to withdraw if they will accept national prohibition as an issue. He also states his position on the sectarian amendment, offering to support it, but expressing the opinion that it should be amended so as to prohibit the sale and transportation of liquor within the commonwealth.

Mr. Foss deplores the alleged implication in the periodical Church and State that he is not aroused to the importance of complete separation of church and state and goes into considerable detail to tell of his position on this subject while Governor. He says in part: "I believe that everybody is in favor of clear and emphatic language in the constitution prohibiting the diversion of public funds to any sectarian undertaking whatsoever. When, as Governor, I insisted that the Commonwealth should stand before the church, whether represented in the person of a Roman Catholic cardinal or a Protestant bishop, my action was applauded most by members of the church whose head was concerned. My determined action in forbidding the ninth regiment to turn out to greet a Roman Catholic cardinal upon his return to the United States was gratifying to all our people, the Roman Catholics being most emphatic in their expressions.

"I am in favor of your amendment, Mr. Cushing, if it is so framed that it will not only protect the school fund but add to it. If you, Mr. Cushing, and you, Mr. McCall, will come out and advocate not only the so-called sectarian amendment but also the elimination of the saloon from politics and from our public life, I will not only withdraw but I will give the winner of you two my undivided support up to the day of election.

"In order to add millions to the funds available for public schools, I propose that the following be added:

"No law shall be passed legalizing the sale, manufacture for sale, or transportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes from or into the commonwealth or from or into any county, city, town, village, or other civil division thereof nor shall the commonwealth or any county, city, town, village or other civil division grant any license authorizing the sale, manufacture for sale, or transportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and the sale, manufacture for sale, and transportation for sale of intoxicating liquors within the commonwealth are forever prohibited."

The Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League has issued a statement favoring the candidacy of Guy A. Ham for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Prohibitionists are holding their adjourned convention in Washburn hall, Worcester, today, for the purpose of nominating the balance of their state ticket. Besides the business of the convention, there are scheduled addresses by William Shaw, Ira Landrith, of Nashville, Tenn., who is campaigning the state with Mr. Shaw, Alfred H. Evans, of Hadley, candidate for Governor last year on the Prohibition ticket, Daniel A. Poling, acting chairman of the World's Christian Endeavor, and others. Chairman Solon W. Bingham, of the Prohibition state committee, will preside.

The day will close with a citizenship rally and Prohibition ratification, which will be held in Mechanics hall tonight.

On Friday Mr. Shaw accompanied by Mr. Landrith, will campaign through Brookfield, West Brookfield, Warren, Ware, Thorndike, Bondsville, Three Rivers, Palmer and North Wilbraham to Springfield, where three rallies will be held, one at 5:30 p. m. in the Indian Orchard section, one at 7 p. m. at the bandstand in Court square, and the final one in the Central high school hall. On Saturday he will start up the Connecticut valley.

The Wellesley Republican Club is to have an outing on Sept. 18, at Spring grove, Wellesley, which is to be addressed by Lieutenant-Governor Cushing, Mr. McCall, Mr. Foss, Charles E. Burbank, William H. Carter, Robert M. Washburn and the local candidates for representative.

Friday, Mr. McCall plans to continue his campaigning in Essex county, generally regarded as a Cushing stronghold, and has arranged the following rallies:

Haverhill, Washington square at 12 o'clock and Main and Merrimac street at 12:30; Boxford, at the camp of the second corps cadets, from 2 to 2:30; Middleton town square at 4 p. m.; Town House square in Andover at 5:30; Methuen square at 7 p. m., and Lawrence at 8 p. m.

A squad of police reserves at Fall River held up the scheduled rally of Congressman Frederick S. Deitrick of Cambridge, which was to have been held in front of city hall. More than a thousand were waiting when Mr. Deitrick, who is a candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket, arrived with his armored motor car. The police told him that there was a city ordinance against speaking in public streets.

Today, Mr. Deitrick holds a rally at the Fore River ship yards, and four evening rallies in Milton and Dorchester, as well as a noon rally at the Douglas shoe factories in Brockton.

MUSIC NOTES

All the artists who are to appear in the Monday morning series of concerts at the Copley-Plaza hotel are now booked. The list includes a large proportion of the most distinguished singers and instrumentalists who are to tour the United States. The singers comprise the following sopranos: Mme. Destinn, Mme. Gadski, Mme. Fremstad, Miss Craft, Mme. Alda, Mme. Matzenauer, Mme. Cavalieri, Mme. Torpedia and Miss Peterson. In the list are the following tenors: Mr. Sembach, Mr. Dalmores, Mr. Muratore, Mr. Ferrari-Fontana, Mr. Linden and Mr. Althouse. Two baritones are to appear, Mr. Reimer and Mr. Janpolski. The pianists are Mr. Hambourg, Mr. Schelling, Mr. Proctor, Mr. Ebell and Mr. Ornstein. The violinists are Mr. Bourstein and Mr. Hegedüs. The violoncellists are Mr. Casals and Miss Harrison. The singers will bring their own accompanists, Mme. Alda coming with Frank La Forge. The two Danish artists, Mme. Torpedia and Mr. Linden, will appear in a French operetta for two characters.

The concerts are under the artistic direction of S. Kronberg and under the financial direction of the hotel proprietor. An office has been opened in the hotel for the transaction of the artistic affairs of the concerts, with Mr. Kronberg in charge. The ticket-selling is to be conducted on a subscription basis, and all the money will be handled by the Copley-Plaza Operating Company. The concerts will be 10 in number, held in the months of November, December, January and February, and the subscription for the season will be $20. The plan of the managers is to sell all but a few of the 800 seats available in the ballroom of the hotel, leaving a small margin for transient purchasers which will be sold only at the door on the morning of the concert, at prices varying with the cost of the performance.

Creatore's band appears in Symphony hall on the evening of Sunday, Sept. 19. Mme. Emelia Bernabo, soprano, who toured with the band last spring, is to be the soloist.

Ramon Blanchart, the baritone, is to leave the United States for Spain in November, to be gone until March. He is to appear in a new opera, "Catalena," by the Spanish composer, Bives, in Barcelona early in 1916. Mr. Blanchart plans on his return to give performances of opera scenes, with pupils taking the roles, extending the work which he has done in former seasons at the New England Conservatory.

SIDEWALK WORK INQUIRY ASKED

The contractor who laid the 98,000 square feet of granolithic sidewalks in West Broadway, South Boston, between Dorchester avenue and Dorchester street, used gravel instead of the more costly crushed stone as specified in the contract, according to Guy Emerson, engineer of the Boston finance commission.

The finance commission, in a communication to Mayor Curley yesterday makes this statement and also criticizes the specifications for the foundation drawn up by the public works department, asserting that a porous type of foundation of screened gravel, broken stone or cinders is the usual method and is more durable than the old brick sidewalk foundation of sand and gravel which the city accepted. The commission recommends that the commissioner of public works be directed by the mayor to investigate this contract work.

CITY CHANGES PAY METHOD

Mayor Curley announced yesterday that beginning Sept. 17, 334 employees in different divisions of the public works department are to be paid on an annual salary basis instead of day wages basis, as has been the practice. Under this new system these men, who are civil engineers, rodmen, foremen, subforemen, draftsmen, electricians, inspectors, engineers and some others will be eligible to two weeks vacation on pay each year, something they have not received while working by the day.

PARLIAMENT IN BRITAIN HEARS REVIEWS OF WAR

(Continued from page one)

Although there has been a falling off in the number of recruits, I do not draw from this fact any conclusion unfavorable to the resolution and spirit of the country. On the contrary, I think now, as I always have thought, that the manner in which all classes have responded to the call of patriotism is magnificent, and I do not for one instant doubt that whatever sacrifices may prove necessary to bring this gigantic war to a successful conclusion will be cheerfully undertaken by our people.

In the House of Commons, yesterday, Mr. Asquith moved a new vote of credit for £250,000,000. The present vote, he explained, was the seventh since the war began and raised the total to £1,262,000,000.

The average daily expenditure from July 18 to Sept. 11 was £3,500,000. From April 1 to Sept. 11 the expenditure on the army and the navy had been £371,700,000. Since the last vote £50,000,000 had been repaid to the Bank of England.

The general tendency of expenditure, Mr. Asquith went on to point out, was upwards, and during the last 56 days over £3,500,000 had been spent daily, the main cause of the growth being the advances to the Allies and the provision of munitions. Further weekly expenditure they might assume would not exceed an average of £35,000,000 and the present vote would carry them to the third week in November.

Turning to the question of recruiting, Mr. Asquith said that not far short of an aggregate of 3,000,000 men had enlisted since the war commenced, but during the last few weeks recruiting showed signs of falling off. The minister of munitions had established 20 shell factories and 18 were in course of construction. There were 715 controlled establishments under the department and 800,000 workmen were now employed in these factories. As to the positions in the various theaters of the war, Mr. Asquith said that in France and in Flanders positions had been strengthened and large reinforcements dispatched.

At the Dardanelles there was a connected front of over 12 miles. The Russian retreat, he continued, had been conducted in a masterly fashion, the Russian armies remaining still unbroken.

Mr. Asquith entered an earnest plea for unity and deprecated recriminations.

Our business is to deal with the present, and forecast and provide for the future.

We have satisfied the legitimate requirements and hopes of our allies, and we have to discharge the unique burden imposed upon a family of free people by our own sense of responsibility and our standard of duty and sacrifice.

Proceeding, Mr. Asquith said:

We must all be ready to give and take, and take and give, and it must not be said that in the greatest moment of our history our arm was shorn of its strength by any failure on the part of either rulers or ruled to concentrate upon the unexampled task, the consentient counsels, divided energies and unbreakable, indomitable will of the British people.

The situation is a testing one. A survey of the last year calls for satisfaction at the great efforts and sacrifices made and for regret that some mistakes and miscalculations have been made. Today we realize more clearly, through the mists of sophistry and mendacity in which Berlin seeks to obscure and befoul the international atmosphere, the sincerity of our own diplomacy and the passionate love of peace wherewith we sought to avert the catastrophe of a worldwide conflict.

It was the imperious call of duty which forced us to vindicate our national honor and enlist our whole strength in the sacred cause of freedom. I have no doubt either of the wisdom of our choice or of its ultimate triumph on the stricken field.

Victory, Mr. Asquith said in conclusion, seemed likely to incline to that side that could arm itself best and stay longest, and that was what the country meant to do.

Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the admiralty, spoke of Germany's development of warfare in the air, and said it could not have been foreseen before the war, and the organization for defense which was adequate when the war broke out he found to be completely inadequate soon after he assumed responsibility as first lord.

Regarding the future he explained that the organization intended to meet the danger of attacks from the air was not only improving day by day, but was improving more rapidly than the danger itself had developed. The naval air service was now an immense service and the number of machines and pilots very great.

Although immunity cannot be promised for the future, he had every hope that Sir Percy Scott and other naval authorities, devoting their attention to the problem would be able to diminish dangers in future and increase security.

In the course of a debate on conscription which occurred later, John Dillon, Nationalist, for East Mayo, vigorously denounced the idea. Pitt had tried it during the Napoleonic wars with success, he said, but it would be ridiculous to try the experiment again, especially before the country was thoroughly informed on the matter. In an emphatic protest against the policy of Lord Northcliffe, Mr. Dillon declared that for far less than Lord Northcliffe had done, Irishmen had been sent to jail. If it were not for Lord Northcliffe's title, power and connections, he would have been sent to jail long ago.

Sir Leo George Chiozza Money, Liberal, maintained there was great danger of underrating the economic resources of the German powers. In the fourteen months of the war, he continued, Germany was stronger than at the beginning. As to recruiting, Sir Leo mentioned that under the voluntary system the country never would have enough men and munitions to end the war. Sir Leo was followed by Stephen Walsh, Labor member, who said that 80 per cent of the members of the House of Commons elected to support the voluntary system before abandoning it for conscription. There must be overwhelming and unassailable evidence, he declared, to support the innovation.

Josiah C. Wedgwood, Liberal, was in favor of a strong war office committee to prepare a scheme of conscription, the necessity of which during the course of the war had been abundantly shown.

David Marshall Mason, Liberal, described the crushing of Germany as a military impossibility. He was disappointed that the Premier's speech did not give some hope of an honorable and early termination of the war. The House, he considered, was entitled to a more definite declaration of the government's policy than it had yet received.

On motion for adjournment, Mr. Mason referred to a report that Germany had made peace overtures.

Lord Robert Cecil, under-secretary for foreign affairs, replied that Germany had made no peace proposals, nor could he imagine any being made at the present time which would be acceptable to the Allies.

JEWS OF GREATER BOSTON ARE READY FOR YOM KIPPUR

More Than 100,000 Israelites of Greater Boston to Take Part in Observances of the Day

Commencing at the setting of the sun tomorrow night and lasting until the stars appear Saturday evening, Yom Kippur, the Jewish Day of Atonement, the most solemn day on the Hebraic calendar, will be ushered in by over 100,000 Israelites of Greater Boston and vicinity with prayers and other ceremonies.

This day being the holiest on the Jewish almanac marks the end of the 10 penitential days which began with Rosh Hashanah, the Jewish New Year, last week, and during the 24 hours of its observance, pious and devout Hebrews eat nothing nor does water pass their lips. No labor, business or work of any kind is performed.

Tonight thousands of orthodox Jews will carry out an ancient custom which has prevailed throughout past centuries. With a fowl held in the right hand a prayer is pronounced after which the meat is distributed among the needy. The fowl is called the "Caporah," signifying pardon or forgiveness. It is a universally conceded tradition among Jews to pardon and forgive all past grievances and faults committed during the year by any person. A great number of Hebrews prefer a white fowl, which is the national symbol of purity, peace and vindication. Children redeem themselves by offering a money sacrifice which is given to the needy.

At noon tomorrow Jews will flock to the synagogues and other places of worship to pray and confess. On their way out they will throw coins into the poor boxes for various charitable institutions throughout the world. On their return home they will participate in the last meal prior to the observance of the twenty-four hour fast.

At night all Jewish shrines will be taxed to capacity, and the services will begin with the "Kol Nidre." No one is allowed to leave or enter the temple while this ritual is in progress. By ancient mode the most educated and honored members of the Jewish community are paid tribute and esteem by granting them the privilege of removing and holding the "Mosaic Laws," or the holy scrolls from the holy ark.

The celebration will end Saturday evening with the Nehila services when the "Shofar" or trumpet call will announce the advent of a happy and prosperous new year.

Besides services at synagogues and temples, special arrangements have been made to hold services at the various penal institutions throughout the states.

NON-PARTISAN WOMEN'S CLUBS HAVE MEETING

The Non-Partisan Association of Women's Clubs, which has been formed for the purpose of preserving unity in club work, met yesterday afternoon at the Twentieth Century Club.

After a general discussion, this by-law was adopted: Resolved, That the Non-Partisan Association of Club Women desires such amendment to the by-laws of the State Federation of Women's Clubs as shall prevent in the future action on partisan or sectarian questions."

These officers were elected: President, Mrs. Henry Coolidge Mulligan, Natick Woman's Club; vice-president, Mrs. William W. Churchill, Milton Woman's Club; honorary vice-presidents, Miss Mary H. Ladd, New England Woman's Club, Mrs. Anna D. West, Ex Club of Boston; recording secretary, Miss Flora L. Mason, Taunton Woman's Club; corresponding secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Gamaliel Bradford, Wellesley Hills Woman's Club; directors, Miss Maude Folts, Fortnightly Club of Winchester; Mrs. Lewis A. Foye, Lawrence Woman's Club; Mrs. William H. Mitchell, Wednesday Morning Club of Boston; Mrs. Frank B. Sanborn, Cantabrigia Club of Cambridge, Mrs. Frederick G. Smith, Fortnightly Club of Somerville; Mrs. Frank Stewart, Newton Center Woman's Club; Mrs. F. F. Woodward, Fitchburg Woman's Club.

BIG IRRIGATION CONGRESS OPENS ITS SESSIONS

Addresses to Be Made by Well Informed Men on Subjects Intended to Bring Improvement to the Far West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—The twenty-second annual convention of the International Irrigation Congress began in Stockton, Cal., Sept. 13 and will end in San Francisco Sept. 20. Meetings were also held in the cities of Fresno and Sacramento.

This meeting of the International Irrigation Congress is significant in that it is giving serious and extended consideration not only to the administrative and technical phases of the subject, but to the pressing humanitarian problems involved in the settlement of the irrigated lands. For the reason that the congress is thus giving serious consideration to those phases of the problem involving the happiness and welfare of the settler, and because of the fact that the congress is making personal and direct study of the great irrigation districts of California, one of the most important irrigated areas of the world, and because of the widely representative character of the personnel of the congress, the convention is regarded by its leaders as the most important and significant irrigation congress that has ever been held.

Broadly stated, the subjects of discussion will include: (1) the problems of land settlement, embracing those humanitarian problems growing out of the settlement and development of irrigated lands throughout the West; (2) methods and results, within which are included such practical questions as engineering, application of water to land, irrigation law and irrigation districts; and (3) financial problems, including the subjects of rural credits, marketing and means whereby irrigation securities may be strengthened. Of the above the discussion of irrigation districts is important in that it takes up the question of state supervision of irrigation districts, that is, those areas where the taxing power is applied to raise the funds for carrying on the work.

Among the speakers at the congress is Elwood Mead, professor of rural institutions, in the University of California, who has long been active in irrigation work in the United States, who was for several years chairman of the board that had charge of the water sources in Victoria, Australia, and who had a large part in framing the water legislation of that state. Professor Mead brings to the congress many valuable contributions to the solution of the problem of how to get people on the high-priced farming land, not as tenants but as proprietors.

An important contribution to the work of the congress will be an address by Myron T. Herrick of Ohio, former ambassador to France, on the subject, "Reclamation of the Public Domain—a Legitimate Use of State Aid." Dr. Herrick is an authority on the subject of rural credits and it is understood that he will have much of practical value to say on the question of financing settlers on irrigated land. The question of rural credits will also be treated by Dean David P. Barrows, professor of political science, University of California, who will speak on the subject, "Land Credit Enacted and Proposed." W. R. Williams, state superintendent of banks of California, will speak on "Financing Rural Enterprises."

The Hon. Francis G. Newlands, United States senator from Nevada, and the Hon. James D. Phelan, United States senator from California, will also address the congress.

Some of the other features of the convention are as follows: "The Successful Colonization of Irrigable Land," by J. S Dennis, Calgary, Alberta, Canada; "The Work of the Railroads in the Colonization and Settlement of the West," by E. O. McCormick, first vice-president of the Southern Pacific railroad; "The Relation of Immigration to Land Settlement in California," by Robert Newton Lynch, of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce; "After the Water, the People," by Irving Martin, of the state water commission of California; "State Aid in Land Settlement," by Elwood Mead, professor of rural institutions, in the University of California; "Colonization and Land Settlement Through Individual Effort and Private Enterprise," by D. W. Carmichael of the Sacramento (Cal.) Chamber of Commerce; "State Colonization From the Standpoint of the Common Welfare," by Harris Weinstock, of the industrial accident commission of the state of California; "Irrigation—a Living Issue of the Day," by M. Alexander, Governor of Idaho; "Theory of the Irrigation District Plan," by A. L. Cowell, assistant director of congresses, Panama-Pacific exposition; "Review of State Laws Regulating Irrigation Districts on United States Reclamation Projects," by Will R. King, chief counsel United States reclamation service; "Irrigation District Legislation in Canada," by H. W. Grunsky, engineer water power branch department of the interior, Canada; "History and Development of Irrigation Under Contract in Connection with Private Irrigation Companies," by Frank H. Short, Fresno, Cal.; "Determination of Water Rights in Nevada," by W. M. Kearney, state engineer of Nevada; "Acquirement of Water Rights by Appropriation," by A. E. Chandler, member of state water commission of California.

SERVICE TO CONTINUE

Continuance of the service between Boston and Intervale and Bartlett, N. H., from Sept. 27 to Oct. 16, inclusive, is announced by the Boston & Maine railroad.

LOAN TO ALLIES HELD LAWFUL AND NEUTRAL

(Continued from page one)

technically a violation of neutrality, unless made directly by this government, he said, cash advance loans made by American bankers to belligerents probably would be a violation of the spirit of neutrality and they were advised against.

Later the department differentiated between cash and credit loans and said that the latter did not violate the spirit of neutrality and were permissible. This latter announcement, made on March 31 last, was regarded generally as a modification of the government's policy.

National banks cannot deal in this kind of paper, it was said.

ARRANGEMENT FOR LOAN ADVANCED SAY FINANCIERS

NEW YORK—New York financiers who have been meeting with the Anglo-French commission allowed it to be understood today that the billion dollar credit sought by the visitors is practically arranged. They have found bankers of the United States sufficiently willing to participate, they said, to guarantee the success of the proposed loan. This was the outcome of views exchanged and reports made in the course of a conference at the Biltmore hotel which ended at an early hour this morning, after having been in session since yesterday afternoon.

Reports from various western cities of banks that would not take a hand in the plan, statements from opposing organizations of their purpose to making the loan a national issue and to protest, did not change their views, they said.

A "get together" movement by practically all of the financial interests in New York was started today in an effort to facilitate the loan. While many conferences were in progress among the bankers in the financial district, the members of the Anglo-French commission were closeted in their rooms in the Biltmore.

So far as could be learned from bankers in touch with the commission and its work, the situation was about as follows:

Pledges have already been secured for a considerable fraction of the big loan. Other pledges are in prospect.

The so-called pro-German banking houses of New York will be invited to participate in the loan if the commission can be persuaded that they are sincere in their expressions of willingness to do so.

The billion-dollar loan probably will be divided into two and possibly four separate series of equal amounts.

Bonds upon which the loan will be granted will bear not less than 5 per cent interest and will be payable in dollars free from British income tax requirements.

The bonds are to be payable in either five or 10 years. Possibly one series will mature in five and the other in 10 years. This has not been decided.

MR. BRYAN TALKS ABOUT BIG LOAN

WASHINGTON — Former Secretary Bryan was here today.

"Have you any comment on the proposed loan to the Allies?" he was asked.

"I have expressed the opinion," he said, "that loaning money to belligerents makes our neutral uosition more difficult because it gives the loaning groups a pecuniary interest in the success of the countries to which thec loan."

"And the German-American situation?"

"I have only to say that, on my return to the East, I find the newspapers still so under special interests control that they misrepresent even the small percentage of voters for whom they try to speak."

Of his proposed European peace trip he would only reveal that he expects to confer in a few days with a party of newspapermen concerning his plan.

MAINE WOMEN ADOPT PEACE RESOLUTIONS

SKOWHEGAN, Me.—A resolution proclaiming "hearty sympathy with President Wilson's peace policy" was adopted at the annual convention of the Maine Woman's Christian Temperance Union Wednesday. It also expressed the hope that there might be a speedy settlement of hostilities and that all nations shall unite in instituting a permanent world peace.

TELEPHONE DELEGATES LEAVE

Five officials of the Boston Telephone Operators Union were included in the party of delegates of telephone and electrical workers unions which left Boston yesterday afternoon for St. Paul, Minn., to attend the three weeks' convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of the United States and Canada.

SUMMONS SERVED ON MR. FOSS

Former Gov. Eugene N. Foss, defendant in a criminal libel suit brought by Dennis D. Driscoll, labor leader and former assistant penal institution commissioner, was served with the summons issued by Judge Burke today at his office at 34 Oliver street by Inspector Waite.

BALLOON LANDS IN BOSTON

The balloon "Boston," piloted by J. Walter Flagg and Jay Benton landed in the Arnold Arboretum at 5 p. m. yesterday two hours and 15 minutes after they left Worcester.

RAILROAD MEN PLAN PROGRAM OF CONVENTION

Traveling Passenger Agents of Lines Throughout Country to Have Scenic Trips During Sessions Opening Oct. 4

Traveling passenger agents of various railroads in the United States are planning to make an educational tour of the New England states next month in connection with the forty-third annual convention of the American Association of Traveling Passenger Agents which convenes at the Copley-Plaza hotel, Boston, Oct. 4 and 5. The 500 members expected to participate in the convention will be shown the many advantages offered by New England, not only to prospective tourists, but in a business way.

Arrangements for taking care of these people during their stay in this city and their trip through New England and Canada are being made by Sam W. Manning, New England agent of the Santa Fe system, who is president of the American Association of Traveling Passenger Agents, and Willard Massey, New England agent of the Union Pacific system, chairman of the executive committee.

A special train for the delegates leaves Chicago Oct. 2, and there will be other specials run from St. Louis and Cincinnati. On Sunday, Oct. 3, the agents will be entertained by the Niagara Falls Business Men's Association, Board of Trade, industrial commission and convention bureau. They will reach Boston Monday at 11:30 a. m., immediately establishing headquarters at the Copley-Plaza.

Gov. David I. Walsh is scheduled to welcome the association on behalf of the state at the first session, Monday at 1:30 p. m. Mayor James M. Curley will give a welcome for the city while Howard Elliott, president of the New Haven railroad, will give the welcome on behalf of the executive officers.

An address on "Boston and New England" will be delivered by Timothy E. Byrnes, formerly connected with the New Haven system. Monday afternoon there will be a musical tendered by the ladies of the Railroad and Passenger Agents Association of Boston at the Copley-Plaza.

A second convention session is scheduled for Tuesday morning. That afternoon the agents and their families will be taken through the Fenway to Concord and Lexington.

Wednesday the Nantasket Beach Steamboat Company will take the visitors on a harbor trip to show the facilities of the railroad and steamship lines for handling passenger and freight traffic. Commonwealth pier, the new fish pier and navy yard, will be viewed after which the steamer will go down stream as far as Boston light, where the visitors will land at Nantasket beach. From here they go by special train to Plymouth.

On Thursday the visitors will be escorted by the local members through Boston, seeing various historical points, business establishments and educational institutions.

The delegates will leave Boston Friday at 9 a. m., proceeding from the North station. They will have a 20-minute stopover at the Weirs, N. H., and will spend the night at Bretton Woods. From there they will go to Quebec, leaving that city Sunday night for Montreal. Monday afternoon they will be in Ottawa, where a dinner will be tendered by the Canadian lines. At Toronto the party will disband on Tuesday, Oct. 12.

ESSEX COUNTY TRADE BOARDS HAVE OUTING

NAHANT, Mass.—Representing seven cities and 27 towns, there were more than 600 persons at the eighth annual outing and dinner of the Essex County Associated Boards of Trade at Bass Point yesterday. Frank B. Sloan presided at the dinner and the speakers were United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, former United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, John Hays Hammond of Gloucester, Mass., and Ralph S. Bauer of Lynn. Mr. Hammond and former Senator Beveridge urged the removal of the tariff from politics.

REGULATION ADVOCATED

State Treasurer Charles L. Burrill spoke for more legislation designed to assist the credit committees of credit unions in this commonwealth in speaking before the second general conference of credit unions of Massachusetts at Revere last night. His criticism of the credit unions was friendly. He declared, however, that he believed not more than 10 of them in this state are being run as they should be.

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Modern Ideals Noted in Field of American Education

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University and father of schoolmasters, has set before his countrymen this ideal of the educated man:

"A man of quick perception, broad sympathies and wide affinities; responsive, but independent; self-reliant but deferential, loving truth and candor, but also moderation and proportion; courageous but gentle; not finished, but perfecting."

Something of an order, to be sure, and also a reminder of the cultural American of Emerson's period rather than of the idealism of these latter days of technical educational absorption. But that this or something akin to it has ceased to be the inherent ideal of the nation, consciously or unconsciously held, not even those who are most intimately familiar with the manifold and complex attempts to adjust the new processes of natural science to the ever changing conditions of daily living, will be swift to deny.

The educational ideal in America, like many another one, is traditional, and it has woven itself inextricably into the pattern and the product of the republic. It has become more and more a deep-rooted ambition, has this idea of the right and the riches of training; it is a thing the people as a nation care for more than they care for money or for power if the sign of such allegiance can be measured by the sacrificial wealth and energy poured out for its possession.

Democracy's Chief Concern

That the "school must save the state," as well as the individual, is no empty sentiment in the land. It is history. It is the most profound conviction of experience. It is the chief concern of democracy. The schoolhouse that the Pilgrim forefathers placed so promptly beside the church when this new world of the west was born has been repaired, it has been enlarged, but it has never been torn down. The fathers and the mothers taught in it a mere handful of country school children when their own torch of learning was a tallow dip by night and a few battered textbooks; and today 700,000 teachers in the United States follow in their train and with every equipment known to modernity they are opening the book of knowledge to 28,000,000 American youth.

For this educational ideal the people of the United States spend yearly $700,000,000—two thirds of this amount upon schools and colleges supported by public funds—more wealth than the total for army, navy, pensions, and interest on the public debt taken together. The people of the country have replaced the small New England schoolhouses with school property for which they have expended $1,200,000,000. The public schools with their 20,000,000, pupils have been called the vital knot of the social organism, and school problems have become almost syonymous with national problems. Truly if America is another word for opportunity, education is the key that the people use with which to translate the term into avenues of utilization.

Early Influences Traced

The spring of this educational ambition in the United States has a distant course. It is in a unique sense the heir to all the ages. One can hardly understand the spirit or the ideals of modern school life and school work who does not appreciate its striking evolution and the models upon which it has been built. It is really a mental republic of cosmopolitan and international learning. It has polished its gems with stones from many of the old nations of Europe but, Japanese-like, it has not lost its racial and distinctive ideal.

Early harbingers of education, as we have it today, with its multitudinous modifications to suit our special needs, are traced far back into Europe, even to the church schools of Constantine, while the first school for law at Bologna and for medicine at Salerno, the Studium General of the University of Paris and the pristine educational standards found in the beginnings of Oxford and Cambridge in the second half of the middle ages are still traceable in the departments generally known under the heads of philosophical studies and the classics. These early tendencies of European learning now stand at the extreme opposite pole from those characteristics predominating in America, which land, although she knows the colors of her hereditary learning, has nevertheless built for herself other bases of educational progress in the new days of her technical idealism.

Pioneers for Learning

The types of European education from which the sources are drawn began with the studies that placed their chief emphasis in the realm of the theological, the theoretical and the meditative world. The discipline was largely in the realm of dialectic, and the tool was reason, not experimentation. These early forces, seen more prominently in the continental and English universities than in the new western world, were the creatures of an a priori method and deduced its results not from the observed phenomena of the universe, but rather from the premises of the reasoning and theological thought. There were not then as now the results of exact knowledge, natural and mechanical, and the clinging traditions, nowhere stronger than in educational processes, show the color of the warp in which European education was originally spun.

American education, moreover, draws many of its ideals as well as its vital impulse from sources nearer home, and the earlier settlers of the land decided at the start much of the destiny and the educational ambition of the nation. They helped to make education in America a firm and almost intuitive conviction that no child or person who wants it, or has for it a desire and capacity, should be denied the chance of schooling.

"If a boy in any country village," writes James Russell Lowell, "showed uncommon parts, the clergyman was sure to hear of it. He and the Squire and the Doctor, if there was one, talked it over, and the boy was sure to be helped onward to college; for next to the five points of Calvinism our ancestors believed in a college education—that is, in the best education that was to be secured. The system, if system it could be called, was a good one, a practical application of the Doctrine of Natural Selection. Ah! How the parents—nay the whole family—moiled and pinched that their boy might have the chance denied to them!"

Intellectual Independence

The ideal of education, a corner-stone of the New England commonwealth, has thus stood historically in the United States for intellectual independence, as truly as the constitution has signified political freedom. Americans have always believed in the democracy of the mental powers. In these early educational efforts in Massachusetts and Virginia the forefathers, "under such sullen and averted stars" lifted the states out of mere geographical pioneering into the realm of the ideal, the intellectual and the abiding. These first educators, with their penchant for individualism, which has grown with the nation's growth, and has made the United States perhaps the most truly distinctive nation on earth as regards the attention given to individual training, started a school system, if it could be thus dignified, that never could have eventuated in a fast national cast. In the words of Emerson, these early educational pioneers believed in the "infinitude of the private man." Individualism was the axis upon which American education began to turn, and it is distinctively that in the latest type of institution. In his first address to the members of the new pioneer class of Stanford the founder said:

"You are the most important factor in this university. It is for your benefit that Stanford has been established."

One would no more expect to see in America a prescribed or set nation-wide policy for training its youth than to find in this country a state church. The national bureau of education at Washington, where the commissioner of education, a non-political officer of the government, collects and analyzes educational data and statistics, is only the advisory agent of the nation engaged in the large task of gathering and attempting to standardize and bring out unity from a vast output of modern method textbooks and subjects found in the various types of school administration of the states. His work is not by authority, but by influence and advice when asked. In America one cannot say, as it is said in Germany, that if you can find out what subject the pupils are studying in any given school you may know what every student of the empire is studying at that particular hour. The American has been as truly a non-conformist in his educational ideals as in his religion, and every state is jealous of its rights in this regard.

Equality of Opportunity

The educational leaders have stood for an equality of opportunity everywhere, in the great state universities with their free tuition to all the youth of the state as well as in the little schoolhouse of the country, where every boy and girl of whatever station or nationality learns the three R's in a single bare room filled with wooden benches. The American has allowed no hereditary or contemporary executive authority over his instructional life, and his nation-wide faith in the power of education is one of his distinctive traits. His school has always borne the words "free"; it has always been the school for the individual.

It was in such a spirit that the first public schools were planted on Dutch, English and Swiss models in 1621; it was with such freedom that Harvard College, springing from Emmanuel College at Cambridge, Eng., came into being in 1636, and the sign of the persistency of that liberty-loving ideal, rooted so early in the soil of New England, comes out today in a recent deliverance of President Lowell of Harvard, as if it had been only yesterday that it was enunciated by the Pilgrim sires.

"America owes a debt to her ancestor school teachers because of the fact that she stands today offering the promise and right to every child in the land to become educated, not as a nation will, but as his own inclination and aptitude determine."

Practicality Emphasized

The ideal of education in the United States has thus evolved a pronounced practicality, and its slogan, even from the beginning, is "fitting for life work." Its aim is to learn to apply, to do as well as to know. The modern sweep of this ideal has carried virtually all before it. It has made the United States a marked country of utilitarian education.

When a member of the British commission came some years ago to study this education, he made special mention in his report of the University of Wisconsin, because he said, "It knits together the professions and labors; it makes the fine arts and the anvil one."

There are institutions in the United States, small colleges in New England as also in the middle West; high schools and private academies, moreover, whose liberally educated instructors are like the present master of Winchester in England, who said recently that he was "holding on to the classics for dear life." There are to be found here and there both teachers and whole schools refusing to fall into line with the utility ideal of training running so strong throughout the country. Nevertheless, even a casual foreign observer realizes that the education as a whole lies in the realm of the contemporary affairs of the nation, in making fine arts and the anvil one.

Thus the United States of the present has added to the curriculum of the English forefathers, who took the torch of learning as did Milton and other English Puritans, from a procession of men reaching to Shakespeare, Beaumont and Fletcher and "rare Ben Jonson." The man of high ideals in education today must be an investigator; he must know how to think for himself in the realm of research. The ideal of the multifold types of education is as comprehensive as are the enterprises of the commonwealth. At one of the oldest American universities, where every boy was supposed to take the same studies in order to claim at the end of his course his A. B. degree, there was said to be offered in a recent year but one subject, English composition, required for all students. If a youth should try to take all the courses offered by this institution, it has been estimated, he would need to live at college for 200 years.

Work Aim in Study

The educational ideal has been tremendously popularized and its former academic character has changed through the knowledge and application of the natural sciences to a practical end. Actual life work is the end and aim, and to fit for life today rather than for life in the Middle Ages. There is a general belief among the people that the idea of Professor Agassiz that a specialty is the backbone of an education was a sane one. It is the feeling that a man becomes competently educated by knowing how to do well some one thing.

An educational policy that might be popular in an English institution like Eton or Oxford, would find itself sailing very slowly against a full stream of industrial modernity in America, and quite against the tide of public opinion which says: "You must teach my boys and girls something practical, something they can use in their future vocations; I want 'bread and butter' studies first; then if there is time they can indulge in a bit of philosophy or language." To the American there must be no cut off between the counting house and the classroom, no drop curtain between the family of the home and the family of the college. Education coalesces in activity.

A prominent weekly printed not long ago an article on the subject "Culture and Agriculture," and the plea is made for culture not in the terms of the classics or historic consciousness, but in behalf of the ordinary every-day life. "But my plea," says the writer, "is for culture in colleges, and especially in agricultural colleges. Any college has the clue to the way to it. Interest is the beginning—any interest; it has been noticed often that graduate students who loafed through their undergraduate years, woke up in the law school or the medical department and worked with interest and ability. Why is that? The answer is obvious. They saw the relation of law or medicine to their life."

Breadth of Field Covered

The American university is indeed no restricter of persons. Ezra Cornell sought to found in Ithaca an institution where "any person could find instruction in any study." The motto seems to be more and more no favoritism for any study but fit the needs of the student applying. It is safe to say that the intellect of man has not yet conceived subjects related to life that are not today taught somewhere in the schools of the United States. Comprehension rather than limitation has been the ideal. The three R's have verily become a legion, and 25 different subjects are now being taught in the public schools of New York city. Like the accommodating librarian, if he has not got it in stock the educator will hospitably order it by first post. The story is told of a very up-to-date college president of "unappeasable energy," who received a call at his office from a youth who wished to study Choctaw, which vanishing language was not in the curriculum. The president is described as saying with some regret, "I am sorry that we have no department for the teaching of Choctaw this morning, but if you will call around this afternoon, we will have one organized for you."

At one of the prominent state universities in the middle West 20 students were registered during the last college year for the study of horseshoeing. At a large university of multitudinous departments, where the college catalogue is almost as bulky as an unabridged dictionary, the writer was shown about the dairy department, where a variety of work was being carried on. A youth leading a small calf into the stock judging lecture room attracted my attention; unwillingly said calf was undergoing various kinds of measurements, and minute investigation by the students. Upon making bold to ask the university meaning of this procedure, the writer was solemnly told in a perfect matter of fact tone by the professor that the student was "doing original work on the calf"; that this undergraduate, in fact, was writing his graduating thesis on the subject of "Calf Evolution," and that as he was going to be an expert dairyman, having weighed, measured and otherwise researched this calf twice daily for a long time he probably knew more about real calf nature than any man who had ever studied in this department.

Changes With Development

The common schools are becoming developed, the high schools vocationalized, and the colleges humanized after a fashion that neither the old nor new humanists would have quite understood. The trades of yesterday have become the learned professions and callings of today. Applied natural science has changed the nation's needs and with its changed requirements have come a new set of ideals. The professor is no longer the dreamy spectacled don, lost in his quiet and delightful studies and literary excellence; he is today forming his new twentieth century idealism as an expert technical or industrial engineer, or a government assisting forester or a land expert, a practical mining specialist, or an engineer of efficiency.

Schools and departments for business administration, for journalism, architecture, household and domestic economy, agriculture and a score of specialties of which the forefathers in that small Mayflower company scarcely dreamed, have arisen in the ever-enlarging field of modern knowledge. These have helped to alter not only the method but the spirit of American educational ideals.

Even the older and traditional subjects like law, theology and the philosophies have come under the new scientific generalizing processes, and if they have lost in the realm of the theoretic, the mystical and the literary, they have gained immensely in the field of the useful, the accurate and the immediately serviceable.

Technical Idealism

There are some who hold that in this transfer from the deductive to the inductive methods of education, there has been a closer approach to and not a falling away from the ideals that research and investigations of the laboratory, the field and the counting-house, are often "with no ulterior practical purpose." It is held that the vast number of expert teachers of the new learning, who are spending laborious days and nights in devoted experimentation, with thought only of their interest in new discovery, are helping to level and idealize the whole lump of modern technical learning; that there is as much real idealism in the effort to make a perfect cow as in the creation of a winged Mercury.

It is in any case one of the most significant and far-reaching influences, this new technical idealism, that is to be noted on the educational horizon in any part of the world at the present time. Its influence has long since left America to sweep by the power of its example around the entire earth, and the Egyptian government students surveying the banks of the Nile, the East Indian agriculturists carrying out the rules of knowledge and method learned in western state universities, as well as the far eastern youth in China, especially, who are carrying back the models of training for their new systems of education, have all felt the wave of this practical pulsation.

But with all the successes in the education that fits the hand to the work of the moment, there have come insidious dangers in the realm of the student's ideas of mental and spiritual progress. He has gained much over his forefathers in the machinery of effective educational action; he has lost something in the region of his higher thought.

Needs of the Teacher

Educational idealism, like all other things in the higher realm of men's thinking, clings about personalities quite as truly as it associates itself with principles, and in the school realm it is the personality of the teacher that marks a turning point in all education. In one of the Hindu sacred books it is asked "Who are the keepers of the city?" "The answer comes "The teachers." The cross roads of school existence is at a point where education that trains the youth for making a living joins with the path that trains the student for making a well-rounded life. There is a difference between greatness in engineering and greatness that is of the character and the spirit. True education comes from within. Education should have an ideal and a system for the development of trained and skillful artisans; it should not forget its ideals and its system for the development of the individual as a man.

The educators of America already are realizing that their task is only half done when they have vocationalized their system; it now must be spiritualized. Otherwise the school books, useful curriculi and highly developed play jangle hopelessly in a confused utilitarian universe. Every child brings with him the infinitude of possibilities in the realm of fellowship, reverence, imitation, purity and the romance of youth. The teacher has lost his main chance at changing life, who fails to remember the individual in the crowd. It is the faculty that makes or mars the university, and Dr. Gilman of Johns Hopkins was right when he said for his institution, "men, not buildings." The teacher who has not become internally conscious of the deeper needs of the student fails even when he seems to succeed, and his pupils will bear the mark of his incompetency.

THE UNIVERSITIES OF THE WORLD

Reasons Given by Hundred Graduates of American Colleges for Their Choice of Place to Gain Education and Kinds of Preparatory Schools They Prefer

Answers to a series of questions sent 100 graduates of American colleges, dealing with the reasons that led them to attend, are regarded as affording light on some points of strength and others of weakness in contemporary educational institutions. The questions and the reasons given, with the number of times these are mentioned, are grouped as follows:

Question: What were the reasons leading you to choose your college?

Answers:

Financial reasons	40
Influence of friends or relatives	18
Type of alumni	32
Standing of the institution	10

Question: What do you consider the most important values derived from your college course?

Answers:

Influence of teachers	36
Broader views of life	21
Friendships formed	18
General education for life work	11
Training or ability to think	7
Technical training	7

Question: In light of your experience, what kind of preparatory school would you favor?

Answers:

High school	45
Academy or private school	32
A school emphasizing athletics	22

Question: Did your college training decide your life work?

Answers:

Decided before going to college	32
Decided during college	38
Not yet fully decided	28
Decided after graduation	2

These answers come from various parts of the United States, and from a wide variety of types of men. A graduate of Johns Hopkins said that he received at his university "a desire for, search after, and acceptance of the truth, regardless of consequences." An alumnus from Boston University said: "I learned to possess a far broader view of what teaching (my profession) really means. When I entered the university, I regarded it as a process of instilling a knowledge of facts . . . ; when I graduated I knew that this was a very small part, merely a means to the great end—the development of personality."

A graduate from the University of Georgia wrote as follows: "My college course meant to me an unfoldment, a bringing of a diversity of interests into my life, a growth in ideals, in high purpose and in judgment. It also brought to me convictions and friendship."

From Colorado a graduate wrote that the School of Mines of the University of Colorado, gave him the "vision of a life work instead of a job." An alumnus of the University of Louisiana said that the chief value of his college course consisted in the realization "that I was worth as much as the average man."

The testimony of a graduate of Vanderbilt University was, "My course at the university gave me the feeling of equality and of opportunity to do things and be something along with other men. It has meant, perhaps, a greater chance to do my best."

Reasons determining the particular college chosen by the men replying to these questions were generally three in number—the location of the college which decided a good number because of the matter of expense, the advantages that the institution offered in the way of special training, and the advice of friends or relatives who had in many cases recommended their former colleges.

The character of the answers, together with a knowledge of most of the men who replied leads to the conviction that the choice of a college is not nearly so important as it used to be. The more prominent institutions in almost any state of the Union give sufficient and adequate opportunity to the serious and industrious student to acquire a general or in many cases a special education. There is, to be sure, a certain prestige accruing to a graduate from several of the eastern universities, and if he is to be a teacher a degree from one of these doubtless would carry him more quickly into a position of desirability. Otherwise the actual advantages to be secured from a score or more of colleges and universities in the country are very similar.

In the libraries of a hundred colleges that might be mentioned are all the books the average graduate ever would require. The laboratories, gymnasiums and instructors are usually good enough in these 100 or more institutions of higher learning to afford the student almost identical advantages. The institution is hardly to be found where athletics, college spirit, student societies and a chance for acquiring student leadership are not present in more or less flourishing states.

The distractions offered by a city college are doubtless greater than those to be found in an institution in the country, but on the other hand there are compensations of no small value to be derived by a country boy at a university in a big town. A large college has the advantage of more extensive equipment often and frequently more expensive professors and specialists. Yet a small college affords students access to the best professors from the start, and makes possible a closer and more valuable contact with individual men in the undergraduate body.

Choice of a college should depend quite largely upon the boy to be educated. It will always be determined to a considerable extent by the three foregoing considerations.

It is as important to select teachers where possible as it is to select colleges. The fraternity or the set of students chosen by chance or because of preference of the student are often determining forces in the career of the collegians at college and afterward. The studies and the men whom the undergraduate chooses when he gets into any institution of higher learning are fully as vital as the institution he picks out. A college course depends for its value, to a great extent, not upon buildings and apparatus, but upon the individual student, his character, his industry, his good sense and his determination to get everything possible from his teachers and the college life.

COMMENT OF OTHER EDITORS

Idle Money

CHICAGO JOURNAL—A few days ago the bank statement showed more money lying idle in the banks than ever before in the history of the country. Now comes the September crop report, which indicates a record-breaking yield of grain. Why should this country not be prosperous? There is only one obstacle. That lies in the reluctance of big business to take off the brakes while the government is administered by men who refuse to take its orders. . . . How long can they afford to continue a policy that is not justified by conditions and that is costly to everybody concerned?

Clearing Up Manitoba

OTTAWA (Ont.) CITIZEN—The Norris government of Manitoba has decided to get a valuation on all the public buildings erected within recent years in the province, as the first step in a complete investigation. This is businesslike and holds out hope that at last justice is to be done the province in the matter of the lavish expenditure of public funds.

Labor

LOS ANGELES EXPRESS—Every year is the triumphant witness of the progress of government toward increased social and industrial justice. In that progress labor finds betterment of conditions for all who toil. The social conscience is ever more and more responsive to the promptings of an equity rooted in righteousness. Workmen's compensation laws, limitation of hours of toil and like statutes are but the forerunners of the new era in which the men and women who labor for their bread will be dealt with in a spirit of superior justice.

A Timely Thought

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER—A timely caution was that delivered the other day by Federal Judge Clarke of Cleveland to a group of men about to take the oath of allegiance which the government of the United States requires for naturalization. "The taking of this oath," declared the judge, "is as solemn a thing as any of you will do in his whole life. If there is any man among you who is not ready thus to renounce and disclaim all political connection with the country from which he came, or who is not ready to support the government of the United States in case of war even against his native country and whether he may think that war be right or wrong he should not go forward and take the oath of allegiance today." . . . Accepting partnership in the democracy of America is a solemn act, bringing responsibilities as well as privileges. It is well to have the point emphasized by one of Judge Clarke's standing and influence.

Fair Hearing for Railroads

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—The words spoken by Mr. Taft before the American Bankers Association, at Seattle, advocating a more tolerant attitude toward the railroads are in accord with public opinion. The railroads were guilty of offenses against the public welfare and the people finally rose in a revolt which, undoubtedly went to extremes. Railroads were "investigated," officials disgraced, onerous regulations put into force and rates lowered to unprofitable levels. The result was, in many cases, unfortunate. The reaction has come and there is now a disposition to give the railroads a fair hearing. The railroads should profit by the lesson given.

SHIPPING STRIKE STORY IS DENIED

Matthew Cummings of Boston has issued a statement in complete denial of the assertions of T. V. O'Connor, president of the International Longshoremen's Union, to the effect that he had offered Mr. O'Connor the sum of $1,035,000 if he would call a general strike.

Mr. Cummings' statement is in part as follows:

"The statement made at Toledo, O., by T. V. O'Connor that I offered him $1,035,000 if he would declare a general strike of longshoremen is a deliberate falsehood. I never asked him to call a strike and never, directly or indirectly, offered him five cents or any other sum of money. And, further, I never . . . intimated . . . that I could get money for him from any source whatsoever.

"I have never met either Dr. Dernburg or Ambassador Dumba, and neither directly nor indirectly have I had connection of any nature whatever with either man or with any person whom I might have ground for believing could speak for either.

FEDERAL CONTROL OF MILITIA URGED

Federal control of the state militia was advocated by Adj.-Gen. Charles H. Cole, M. V. M., before the special commission on military education, which gave its first hearing at the State House Wednesday afternoon. General Cole said the system of military drills in the public schools is of practically no value. He favored methods of the boy scouts, with camping expeditions of a week's duration.

General Cole's plan would be to have the state militia linked up with the government in such a way as to bring about unified central control in time of need. At other times he would have the militia under state control. Prof. Robert M. Johnson of Harvard also favored federal control.

WOMEN CLERKS TO GET MINIMUM WAGE OF $8.50

Commission Makes Report Practically Adopting Recommendations of Retail Store Board

Recommendations of the retail store wage board, made on Aug. 5, practcally are adopted by the minimum wage commission which has issued a decree announcing that the new wage scale will go into effect on Jan. 1, 1916. The scale makes a minimum wage of $8.50 for experienced women and no exemption is made for the so-called 5 and 10-cent stores.

The text of the decree as published follows:

"The minimum wage commission of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, having before it the report of the retail store wage board, after public hearings thereupon held Aug. 23 and Aug. 26, 1915, and for reasons set forth in its statement of even date, in accordance with statutes 1912, chapter 706, paragraph 6, as amended, makes the following decree:

"1. No experienced female employee of ordinary ability shall be employed in retail stores in Massachusetts at a rate of wages less than $8.50 a week.

"2. No female employee of ordinary ability shall be deemed inexperienced who has been employed in a retail store or stores for one year or more, after reaching the age of 18 years.

"3. A female employee shall be deemed to have been employed in the industry for a year if her absences from her place or places of employmeent during 12 months, whether consecutive or non-consecutive, have not been of unreasonable duration.

"4. The wages of learners and apprentices may be less than the minimum prescribed for experienced employees, provided:

(a) That no female employee of ordinary ability who has reached the age of 18 years shall be employed at a rate of wages less than $7 a week.

(b) That no female employee of ordinary ability who has reached the age of 17 years shall be employed at a rate of wages less than $6 a week.

(c) That no other female employee of ordinary ability shall be paid at a rate of wages less than $5 a week.

"5. A female employee of less than ordinary ability may be paid less than the prescribed minimum wage provided that the conditions of section 9, chapter 706, acts of 1912, are complied with.

"6. These recommendations shall take effect on Jan. 1, 1916, on which date all female employees of ordinary ability who have been employed in the industry for one year or more after reaching the age of 18, shall be deemed to have served an apprenticeship of one year, and all others shall be deemed to have begun their apprenticeship, and to be entitled to the rates as specified above.

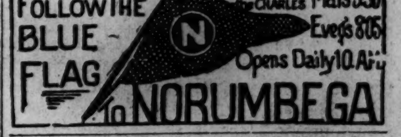
"In order to facilitate the enforcement of this order, the commission recommends that a female employee, on leaving her employment in any establishment, receive a card showing the time she has worked in that establishment."

WENTWORTH HAS MANY APPLICANTS

Examinations for the first-year courses will be taken by 200 applicants at the Wentworth Institute today. Examinations for the second-year courses were taken yesterday by 418 young men. The large number of applicants indicates that the school will be taxed to its capacity this year. There will be 107 additional men returning for advanced work on Monday when the fall term opens. The evening courses start on Sept. 27, the entrance examinations being set for tomorrow and Sept. 22 at 7:30 p. m. The addition now under construction will be completed by another year and provide accommodations for a considerable number of additional pupils.

AMUSEMENTS

Boston Symphony Orchestra
DR. KARL MUCK, Conductor
AUCTION SALE TICKETS
24 FRIDAY AFTERNOON CONCERTS
Monday, Sept. 27, $18 Seats
Tuesday, Sept. 28, $10 Seats
24 SATURDAY EVENING CONCERTS
Thursday, Sept. 30, $18 Seats
Friday, Oct. 1, $10 Seats
At 10 A. M., Symphony Hall.



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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

(Reproduced by permission)

Boy Scouts Assembling Their Cart

Camping out! These few days are looked forward to all the year round by the boy scouts. The necessary funds are provided by an annual concert organized by the scoutmaster, in this case a lady, a fully trained, and competent leader of the boys. A motor trolley conveys the band, with the bulk of their provisions, together with two tents, cooking utensils, and so forth, packed in their own little cart. This cart, by the way, is used for "drill" and can be smartly taken to pieces, and put together again in the space of a few minutes.

The camp is pitched in a private park, with a background of fine old trees, and tall bracken into which the boys plunge with their knives and hatchets, cutting down and stuffing the bracken into their mattresses for the night.

Friendly neighbors offer the shelter of a barn filled with sweet hay, when necessary. Fresh eggs, milk, groceries and bread are ordered in the neighboring village, and the scoutmaster follows after in the capacity of paymaster. A scout keeps his word and expects to be trusted. Cooking being perforce rather elementary in the open fields, the big joint and puddings are cooked by the cottage folk, and conveyed steaming to the camp.

Then what a scramble over the countryside, the party dividing into two groups and meeting at a given spot some hours later. Local scouts call on the visitors and assemble for the scout games.

So the fun goes on, and perhaps the most picturesque hour is after dark when the boys are grouped round the campfire, yarning and discussing the doings of the day and the morrow. Then the final round from the scoutmaster, and the scouts vanish into their tents where the bracken-filled mattresses await them, and the dawn creeps in on another day of camp life.

Correct Time of Exposure in Photography

Every one knows that bromide in the photographic developer has a restraining effect. It slows down the action, and tends to increase the contrasts, so that when we believe a plate to have been over-exposed we add bromide (generally potassium bromide) to the developer before pouring it over the plate. But the sensitive emulsion on the plate contains, among other things, a quantity of bromide, much of which dissolves in the developer when this is poured on the plate. So that if this developer is used again it will produce an underexposed result from a correctly exposed plate, because it contains an excess of bromide. Of course, an over-exposed plate may be handled in this way with success, but on the whole the practice is not recommended, says the Boys Magazine, since the quantity of bromide is not known and is not under control. It is far better and more satisfactory in such a case to use fresh developer, and to add so many grains of potassium bromide. It ought, however, to be added that some developers, notably those of the rodinal class, are far less sensitive to the addition of bromide than others, of which pyro may be taken as an example. Yet even with the callous developers—if the term may be allowed—it is poor economy to spoil the ship for a ha'porth of tar, i. e., to risk spoiling a prize negative, to save an ounce of developer.

The operation of fixing bromide or gaslight prints seems to be so absurdly simple that few beginners realize that it is possible to go wrong here. Yet neglect to take a few very simple precautions accounts for probably the greater number of faulty prints in the way of stains, etc. The following points require attention:

1. Use plenty of fixing bath, so as to make quite sure the prints are well covered. The solution should be at least an inch deep in the tray.

2. Do not let the prints cling together, or overlap, or stick to the bottom or sides of the tray.

3. When inserting a print, do not merely toss it on to the surface of the fixing solution, but put it into the solution at once, so that all parts of the print may at once come in contact with the fluid. Small prints may be laid on the liquid face down, and at once pressed into the fluid, and then turned over once or twice, drawing each surface of the paper gently over the edge of the dish to sweep off any clinging air-bells. Large prints are better dealt with singly in the following way, having only one print at a time in the tray: With one hand, say the left, tilt the tray so that the fluid is mostly at the left end of the tray. Take the print in the right hand (face of print upwards) and insert the lefthand end of the print into the deep pool at the left end of the tray. Lower the print and tray together, causing a sweeping steady wave to flow over the face of the print. Rock the tray once or twice, then turn the print, drawing it gently over the edge of the tray as above mentioned.

4. Rinse the fingers with hypo, and dry them before proceeding to another development, or brown stains may result, from handling a print with hypo-covered fingers during development.

5. If part of a print projects up into the air during fixing, this may yield a light patch or a dark stain.

The beginner with velox paper is sometimes puzzled to find an exposure that is just right for one negative is at fault for another negative which seems to have just about the same—as viewed by artificial light. But viewed in daylight a slight, barely perceptible pyro-yellow stain may account for the difficulty. This can be overcome by classifying one's negatives by daylight. Correct exposure on gaslight papers depends also on the class of paper and the illuminant. For a medium-contrasty, bright negative the following will prove a useful guide:

Diffused daylight, near large window, five to 15 seconds.

Magnesium ribbon, one to three minutes at 2 feet distance.

Ordinary gas, one to three minutes at 6 inches.

Incandescent gas, ¼ to one minute.

Incandescent electric (16 c. p.) ½ to two minutes at 6 inches, for a first trial. But the result will show whether more or less exposure is required.

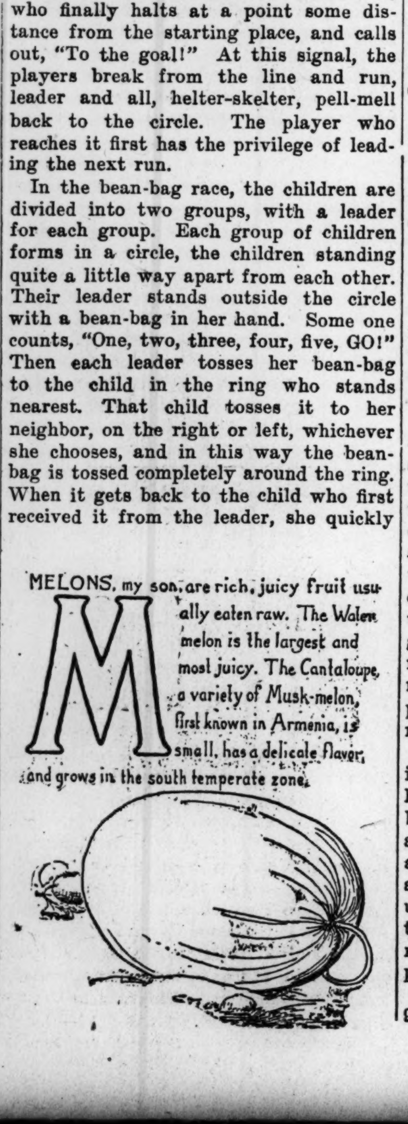
Follow the Leader and Other Pastimes

Russian boys and girls have a form of "follow the leader" that calls for fast running. Any number of players can take part, writes a contributor to the Youths Companion. A circle large enough to contain all of the players without crowding is drawn in the middle of the playground. That is the goal. The choice of a leader is made by "counting out." The boy who is chosen starts the game by running about in the circle, and tagging one after another of his comrades. Each one falls in behind the leader, at the same time tagging another player, who also falls in line and tags another. This is continued until every one is in line. The leader then starts away, followed by the rest of the players, running in Indian file. The run continues at the discretion of the leader, who finally halts at a point some distance from the starting place, and calls out, "To the goal!" At this signal, the players break from the line and run, leader and all, helter-skelter, pell-mell back to the circle. The player who reaches it first has the privilege of leading the next run.

In the bean-bag race, the children are divided into two groups, with a leader for each group. Each group of children forms in a circle, the children standing quite a little way apart from each other. Their leader stands outside the circle with a bean-bag in her hand. Some one counts, "One, two, three, four, five, GO!" Then each leader tosses her bean-bag to the child in the ring who stands nearest. That child tosses it to her neighbor, on the right or left, whichever she chooses, and in this way the bean-bag is tossed completely around the ring. When it gets back to the child who first received it from the leader, she quickly tosses it to the leader, who must catch it and race around the ring. The child who first reaches the starting-place wins a point for her side, says the Modern Priscilla. Now, the child who received the bag from the old leader outside the circle becomes the new leader, and the former one gets into the circle. The game is played as before, until each child has had a turn at leading, after which the scores are counted.

Kindergarten cards to amuse children may be fashioned from the colored pictures found in vegetable and floral catalogues. Put a piece of heavy white paper under the colored picture and prick with a pin all around it. You will find an outline of the same thing on the white paper, and the design may be sewed from hole to hole with a bright-colored yarn or embroidery cotton.

A sand pile, says the Toledo Blade, is a capital place for the youngest children to play, and it will hold their interest longer if some colored marbles, shells, pebbles, even bright bits of broken dishes, are mixed through it, for them to discover as they dig.



MELONS, my son, are rich, juicy fruit usually eaten raw. The Walen melon is the largest and most juicy. The Cantaloupe, a variety of Musk-melon, first known in Armenia, is small, has a delicate flavor, and grows in the south temperate zone.

FLOWERS INDICATE HOUR OF DAY

Anybody who has flowers enough and a sufficient knowledge of them need never be at a loss to ascertain approximately the correct time, for there are any number of blossoms that open and shut at regular hours. A practical botanist has made a list of a few of them, says the New York Times.

The common dandelion orders its daily round systematically. It opens for the day's work about 5:30 a. m. and closes at 8:30 p. m. There are other plants that get busy earlier, but they observe shorter hours. In the temperate regions the plant that wakes up first is the dainty, satin-petaled morning glory. It starts to disclose its tints at 2 a. m., and with the increased strength of the morning light continues to open, but when the sun becomes hot the tubes begin to close and at 10 a. m. they are through for the day.

The Rutland beauty opens its eyes at 3 o'clock in the morning and closes them at 11. It is a twining, trailing flower that grows both wild and under cultivation. The blossom is white or light rose-colored, and the leaves are triangular or arrow shaped. Any industrious person who likes to tell the time at 4 a. m. can do so by the oyster plant. It wakes up then, but finishes its day at noon and goes to sleep again. Those who do not recognize the oyster plant, either by that name or by its botanical name of Tragopogon porrifolium, may know what you mean if you call it goats' beard.

The poppy, scarlet and gorgeous, opens its petals at 5 a. m., but has no regular hour for closing time. Bittersweet can be relied upon to come to action about 6 a. m., thus preceding the water lily by an hour. The water lily is leisurely about preparing for the day, but she has usually made her toilet and is smiling at the sun by 7 a. m. Eight o'clock in the morning is announced by the scarlet pimpernel.

The field marigold does the honors for 9 a. m. When the clocks are striking 10 o'clock in the morning the red sandwort wakes up.

The white Star of Bethlehem opens at 11 a. m. In Europe they call it the 10 o'clock, but the newest observation, even in Stoke Poges churchyard, where Star of Bethlehem runs all over everything, places its opening hour later than 10 o'clock. At noon comes the passion flower. Its white and purple blossoms should take their time at opening, and so lap over to 1 p. m., for so far neither natural conditions nor the art of the gardener seems to have developed a flower that opens then, although there is a little meadow thistle which closes exactly at 1 o'clock.

Two o'clock in the afternoon is announced by a flower called feverfew. Feverfew is cultivated in old-fashioned gardens, and is also found running wild. Again there is a lapse in the floral timepiece. At 3 p. m. no flower either wakes up or goes to sleep, but at 4 p. m. the "marvel of Peru," or four o'clock, opens its eyes on the evening sun. At 5 o'clock, when most other flowers are beginning to nod, the viscid catchfly wakes up.

The evening primrose, true to its name, opens at 6 p. m. Seven o'clock is announced by the Lycus vespertina. Like so many others of the time blooms, this is a weed, and grows in waste ground. The last flower of the day to tell the time is the night-blooming cereus, which opens at 8 o'clock, just in time for a half-hour's chat with the dandelion before it goes to bed.

What It Was

The other day I went out to the street to get some things of a huckster. One of the articles I purchased was a watermelon. Doris, 4, was playing with some children, when she noticed the melon on the porch. Running in to me she called, "Mamma, do you know there is a big pickle on our front porch?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Grandmother's Garden

Grandmother's Garden is trim and neat,
Grandmother's Garden is oh, so sweet!
Of round white pebbles the walks are made.
They wind like ribbons through sun and shade.

Grandmother's Garden has room to spare
For all that's bright, and for all that's fair
But most of all there is generous room
For all of the fragrant things that bloom.

Grandmother's Garden has row on row
Of the plainest dull little plants that grow;
But they send sweet scents through the summer air.
So no one dreams that they are not fair.

The colors bright in the garden stay,
But the sweet smells rise and sail away;
Over the garden wall they fly
To gladden the hearts of the passersby.

Grandmother's Garden, she says, may teach
A lesson wise with its silent speech,
"Beauty is good," the garden sings,
"But better is sweetness, with its wings!"

—By Minnie Leona Upton in the Congregationalist.

New Nail-Packing Device

In an attempt to lessen both the labor and expense of nail packing, a machine has lately been developed which apparently does the work much more efficiently than is possible by manual means. With it manufacturers are enabled to box nails in pasteboard or fiber cartons for the convenience of customers and retail dealers alike, and at the same time make an approximate saving of four per cent in freight charges. The September Popular Mechanics Magazine contains a picture of this interesting machine.

Ordinarily nails are packed in wooden kegs. In doing this about a third of the contents is usually placed in the containers by hand in order that the tops may be put in place. This practice is overcome by the machine, which arranges the nails in parallel rows so that they may be placed in either boxes or kegs in an orderly manner, eliminating waste space and allowing the use of smaller containers.

Poor Spell

I cannot spell—I wish I cood
The dictionary is no gould
To aid a boy in spelling write,
And mother is too busy quight,
She never can take time to seigh
Whether a horse should "ney" or "nay."
Whether a pen: "The pretty flour
Came up and withered in an ow'r,"
Or not, and anyhow I trigh
It's not correct or even ny,
I'd like to be a savage, thain
I'd never need to spell agen!

—Selected.

International Map of the World

People of all countries will be interested in the recent publication by the United States geological survey, at Washington, D. C., of the San Francisco bay sheet. North J 10, of the international map of the world. This map is on a scale of 1:1,000,000, printed in six colors, with altitudes of land and depths of water portrayed by the orographical-tint, or layer, system. The maps may be secured from the geological survey for 40 cents each or at 24 cents each when ordered in lots amounting to $3 worth.

An international map of the world has long been the desire of geographers, and various congresses and meetings have been held for the purpose of furthering the progress of this map. An important gathering of representatives of various governments met in London in 1909, and sufficient plans were agreed upon at that time to permit a number of governments to proceed with the work. Several meetings have been held since 1909 to agree upon additional details.

The plan agreed upon was for the publication, by various governmental mapping bureaus, of a map on a scale of 1:1,000,000, in sheets covering four degrees of latitude and six degrees of longitude each, all elevations and depths to be given in the metric system. This scale is about 16 miles to an inch. All governments were to adopt a standard system of characters, lettering, symbols, etc., so that maps issued by one government would be similar in plan to maps issued by another government. The sheets are lettered north and south from the equator, and numbered eastward around the world from the 180 degree of longitude.

According to the plan there would be 1320 regular sheets in each hemisphere, and in addition a small circular sheet for the region at the pole, or a total of 2642 sheets in all for the world. This is providing, of course, that some of the standard areas near the poles are not bunched up on one sheet where the meridians converge. It will be many years before detailed surveys have progressed far enough to produce any considerable number of international sheets, for it was contemplated that such maps would be based on accurate detailed topographic maps, and not on guesswork. With the exception of most of Europe, the only important areas that are being topographically mapped in detail are the United States, Canada, Argentina, Japan, India, and a number of the colonies of the larger powers. In addition, the number of sheets that would show water area only would be more than half the total; so viewed from these angles, it appears that it will be some time before a large number of the atlas sheets are available.

The advantages of such a standard map are manifest. The characteristics are standard, and an American can gather all the information from one of the Hungarian sheets that a Hungarian can. The layer system of altitudes shows the topography at a glance, and, knowing that the scales are uniform, a prospective traveler can get an accurate idea of the comparative distances and areas of foreign countries by comparing the sheet of the foreign territory with a sheet of some country with which he is familiar. The English ordnance survey has issued two sheets of the international map: Sheet North O 30, Scotland—The Highlands, and North O 29, the Hebrides. The geographical section of the British war office also has published two sheets, North K 35, Constantinople, and South H 34, Kenhardt, South Africa. The surveyor-general of India has issued the Bombay sheet, North E 43, and the Egyptian government has published the Alexandria sheet, North H 35. A Hungarian sheet has been issued, covering Budapest, North L 34, and the Portuguese government has issued a sheet for Inhambane, Africa, South F 36. Other sheets are in progress.

Several years ago the United States geological survey began to prepare base maps of the various states in a scale of 1:500,000, which are to be reduced one half to form the bases of the millionth scale sheets. The contours, tints, and other details are superimposed on the base maps. Most of the base map of the United States is completed, and about 50 per cent of the country has been topographically mapped with sufficient detail to be used in the international sheets. Unfortunately all of the areas that are topographically mapped are not in one block, but are in scattered quadrangles. The geological survey has completed sufficient topography, when used in conjunction with data secured from other organizations, to permit the publication of sheet North K 19, Boston. This was the first international sheet issued in the United States, and it is a remarkably fine piece of map making. Since that time the San Francisco bay sheet has been issued, and the Point Conception sheet, adjoining the San Francisco bay sheet on the south, will be issued soon. Hudson river sheet west of Boston sheet is well along toward completion, and as fast as accurate details can be secured, they will be placed on the base maps, and the international sheet published. There will be 53 sheets all or in part in the United States proper, and it is hoped that they will be completed in seven or eight years.

AMERICAN COLONIAL COINS

The so-called Kentucky cent or token, coined in Lancaster, Eng., in 1791, is a handsome coin and much prized by collectors, says the Philatelic West. The obverse design is a pyramid of 15 stars, each star with the initial letter of a state, K (standing for Kentucky) at the top (hence its name), legend "E Pluribus Unum" on the border. Reverse, a hand holding an open scroll which reads, "Our cause is just." Around the border the legend "Unanimity is the Strength of Society." The Kentucky cents were struck on both thick and thin planchets.

Connecticut established a mint in 1785 and as one writer says, "she was as industrious in coining as in all other departments of art," as the variety of Connecticut coppers from 1785 to 1788 is extensive. They nevertheless all bear a close resemblance to a certain type. Viz.: A head facing right or left, with a laureated, mailed or draped bust, with the legend, "Auctoria Connec." On the reverse is the goddess of Liberty, with date and legend, "Ind. et Lib." Connecticut copper is very common.

Vermont was not one of the original 13 states, but was admitted to the Union in 1791, being the fourteenth state. She, however, issued copper coins in 1785 with an obverse design of a radiating sun rising over mountains sloping to the right. Below the mountains is a plow. Around the border the legend, "Vermonts Res Publica" or "Vermontis Res Publica" with the date. The next year, 1786, the legend is changed to read "Vermontensium Res Publica." The reverse of this coin has the all-seeing eye surrounded with radiating rays and 13 six-pointed stars with the legend "Quarta Decima Stella" (the fourteenth star). Another type of the Vermont cent appears in 1786-87-88 similar to the Connecticut cent having a bust facing right with legend on border "Vermont Auctori" (by authority of Vermont). On the reverse Liberty seated with legend, "Inde et Lib." Date in the exergue.

New Jersey (first called Nova Caesarea) began coining cents by authority of the state in 1786. These coins, like those of Connecticut, are of one type, with many varieties. The device on the obverse is a horse's head, above a plow, and below the plow the date with the legend "Nova Caesarea" on the border. On the reverse is a heart-shaped shield, with bars running crossways on the upper part of the shield, and running lengthways on the lower part; legend, "E Pluribus Unum." New Jersey cents, with the exception of a few varieties, are very common.

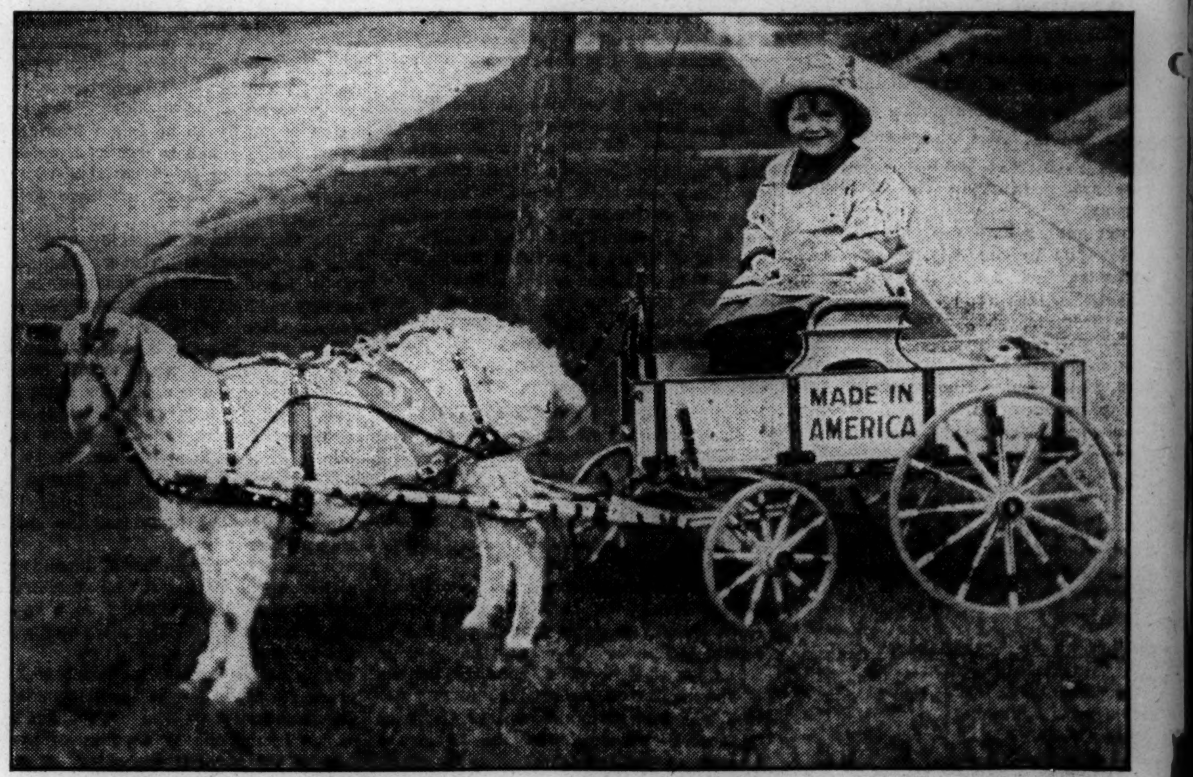
Massachusetts coined cents and half cents in 1787 and 1788 by authority of the state. They also are of one type, with different varieties. They have for an obverse an Indian standing left, holding a bow in his right hand and an arrow in his left, legend on the border "Commonwealth." On the reverse is an eagle displayed with a shield on his breast inscribed "Cent" or (half-cent). In one talon an olive branch and in the other a bundle of arrows, with the legend, "Massachusetts" on the border, and date in the exergue. The half cents are scarce while the cents are common. Both are found in nice condition.

In 1787 the first legally authorized coin of the United States was produced. This is known as the Franklin cent (sometimes called Fugio). In this year, 1787, James Jarvis contracted with the government to coin for the national treasury 300 tons of copper, into these coins. The devices for these coins were prescribed by a committee from Congress, as follows (This description is taken from the book, "Catalogue of Coins, Tokens and Medals in the Numismatic Collection of the Mint of the United States. Published by the Government"): "On one side of which piece— Thirteen circles linked together, a small circle in the middle, with the words United States around it; and in the center 'We are one.' On the other side of the same piece the following device, viz.: A dial with the hours expressed on the face of it; a meridian sun above, on one side of which is to be the word 'Fugio,' and on the other the year 1787; below the dial, the words, 'Mind Your Business.'" This expression, "Mind Your Business," is said to be one of Franklin's sayings, hence the name Franklin cent. There are several varieties of this piece, and all are interesting. They are quite common and easy to obtain.

Gondolas of Venice

Can you fancy a city without a horse in it, or a carriage, where not even a van or a truck disturbs the stillness, where your household possessions are moved away on the 1st of May in boats, and you drift along in a gondola to your merrymakings? . . . Such a city is Venice, where, as Browning wrote, "the sea the street is." I went out of the railroad station into a gondola. . . . I felt the charm, at once, of this unique city,—this one only Venice in all the world. Everywhere were gondolas,—gondolas moored at the quay, waiting for passengers; gondolas drawn up in front of palaces; . . . gondolas threading the mazes of the little canals, or sweeping down the Grand canal, and drawing near each other now and then for a chat between the occupants.

All these gondolas are painted black. This is in accordance with an ancient law of the republic, passed once upon a time when the decorations of the fascinating water carriages were becoming too sumptuous for ordinary use. But even now many of the gondolas are very elegant. They are long and slender in shape, with a high beak pointed with steel; they are often superb in carving. Inside the little house in which you sit are soft cushions and gilt-framed mirrors. — Louise Chandler Moulton.



Camera Glimpses: "Me and the Goat"

This little girl's home is in St. Paul, Minn. With their black and white stripes, the wagon and the harness make quite a gay appearance. She has named the picture, "Me and the Goat." Her name is Mary Griffing.

Honorable mention: Mrs. Ralph M. Thurston, Haverhill, Mass., M. E. Healey, El Paso, Texas.

In this department the most acceptable photograph received each week will be reproduced in the Monitor. The subject may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If any suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture it will be published. Write name and address plainly and inclose stamp if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page, The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass."

STATUS OF U. S. IN COMMERCE OF SO. AMERICA

La Nacion Warns This Country That Business Methods Must Be Changed if Present Relations Are to Be Continued

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—La Nacion, in an editorial Aug. 5, discusses the commercial position of the United States in South America, and warns this country that if it would retain the advantages which have fallen to it through the accident of the European war it must alter its commercial methods to conform to the more liberal and considerate methods of Europe.

La Nacion says that the war has, greatly reduced European competition, has forced many European firms in South America to obtain their goods in the United States, and has offered advantageous openings for American manufacturers to sell their goods in South America. They have been able to force their goods on the market and to dictate their own terms of sale and payment, hence the belief is general that they can continue to retain the market after the war by the employment of the same methods.

La Nacion warns them, however, that such is not the case. The English, Germans and French have dominated the markets of South America through long study, strong efforts to please, liberal terms of payment, and just treatment. These qualities are appreciated by the South Americans, who will turn again to Europe for the purchase of their goods when the war is over unless the Americans modify their commercial methods, and display the same anxiety to please as the Europeans.

The editor quotes Mr. Roosevelt as saying that American merchants lack the qualities of patience, observation and exploration necessary for foreign trade. Under the conditions existing in their own country they succeed, but in the battle of international trade they lack the qualities necessary to success. The great trusts that dominate our market have also blunted and relaxed our business ability. Once the war is over and the European nations are free to sell their goods in South America the trade which we have built up there so easily will fall like a house of cards. Only those manufacturers who have striven to please and whose methods have conformed to the customs of the country will be able to retain what they have acquired.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR TRADE IN SOUTH AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The following Latin-American "trade opportunities" are presented in the commerce reports of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Omitted addresses and other information concerning them may be obtained from the bureau's office here, or from its branches, which are as follows:

New York, room 409 United States customhouse; Boston, 752 Oliver building; Chicago, 504 Federal building; St. Louis, 402 Third National Bank building; Atlanta, 521 Postoffice building; New Orleans, 1020 Hibernia Bank building; San Francisco, 306 United States customhouse; Seattle, 922 Alaska building. Coöperative branch offices: Cleveland, Chamber of Commerce; Cincinnati, Chamber of Commerce; Los Angeles, Chamber of Commerce.

In correspondence with the bureau's offices, reference to particular "opportunities" should be by number.

Sausage casings, No. 18200—A business man in Chile has advised an American consular officer that he is seeking a market in the United States for sausage casings, principally sheep casings.

Groceries, No. 18202—A business man in Argentina informs an American consular officer that he has established himself as a commission merchant and desires to get into touch with American firms which are ready to export groceries on a commission basis. Bank references are given.

Hardware, No. 18242—The commercial attaché of the department of commerce in Chile writes that a business man in that country desires to represent American manufacturers and exporters of hardware. Reference is given. Correspondence should be in Spanish or French.

Machinery, No. 18239—A professor of engineering in Chile writes the commercial attaché of the department of commerce that he desires to receive catalogues and full information relative to machinery to be used in general construction work.

Safety-razor blades, No. 18209 — A business man in Brazil has asked an American consular officer to obtain prices, etc., on safety-razor blades in lots of 10,000, 25,000 and 75,000. A sample of the blade desired may be examined at the bureau or its branch offices. (Refer to File No. 64703.) The finished sample may be thinner than the sample. It should be stamped with any design showing the initials "B. B." The blades should be shipped in bulk and not in individual containers, and so packed as to prevent rusting. Communications should be in Portuguese or French. Samples should be supplied. Cash will be paid for purchases.

Clover seed and honey, No. 18244—An American consular officer in Chile states that a business man in his district is in a position to make shipments of large quantities of clover seed and yellow Chilean honey. Reference is given. Correspondence may be in English.

Ribbons, No. 18245—An American consular officer in Honduras writes that a firm in his district desires to receive samples and prices of silk, satin and taffeta ribbons ranging in width from one eighth to three inches. English may be used in correspondence.

Galvanized wire, No. 18246—A communication has been received from an American consular officer in Brazil stating that a business man in his district is in a position to place an order for 8800 pounds of galvanized wire (50 double rolls of No. 17 and 30 double rolls of No. 18), suitable for the manufacture of bird cages, poultry fencing, etc. The wire should be packed in rolls of 25 kilos each, two rolls to the package, wrapped securely in burlap. The diameter of the rolls should be about 12 inches. Small samples, marked "Amostras Sem Valôr," accompanied by prices and full information, should be sent at once. Quotations should be made c. i. f. destination. Correspondence should be in Portuguese. References are given. Samples of the wire may be examined at the bureau or its branch offices. (Refer to file No. 64614.)

Music rolls, No. 18247 — A manufacturing company in Indiana has informed the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce that a correspondent in Cuba desires to secure the exclusive agency of an American manufacturer of rolls for 88-note piano players. A good selection of new Spanish and Cuban music is essential. Terms, 60 to 90 days. Catalogues containing lowest prices, including a commission of from 10 to 15 per cent f. o. b. New York, should be sent at once.

Railway coaches and cars, No. 18197 —Sealed proposals will be received by the chief of the department of materials and stores (El Jefe del Departamento de Materiales y Almacenes, Ferrocarriles del Estado, Santiago, Chile) until Nov. 2, 1915, for the construction in Chile or abroad of 24 first-class passenger coaches and 70 automatic dumping ballast cars, for the use of the central division of the state railways of Chile. Specifications, plans, blue prints, etc., may be examined at the bureau or its branch offices. (Refer to file No. 64868.) The bureau has no further information relative to this opportunity.

General representation, No. 18204—A firm in Chile informs an American consular officer that it wishes to represent American manufacturers and exporters of all lines of merchandise. It does not specify any particular line. It wishes to sell from samples, and on a commission basis only. Correspondence may be in English, but is preferred in Spanish. Reference is given.

Saddle blankets, No. 18216—An American consular officer in Honduras has requested an American consular officer to supply samples, prices, etc., relative to saddle blankets. Sizes offered should be definitely specified. Samples to show the quality of felt are desired. Quotations should be made f. o. b. New Orleans or New York. Correspondence may be in English. The consular officer also desires to receive samples, catalogues, etc.

Machinery, No. 18226—The commercial attaché of the department of commerce in Chile reports that a business man in that country desires to establish a plant for the purpose of making a butter substitute and preparing edible oils and fats. He also desires machinery for extracting oil and the hydrogenation of fats and oils. He states that he desires to purchase a complete plant, and states that he is prepared to pay cash in advance. He desires a plant of proven efficiency. He does not care to make any experiments. He is also interested in machinery for making soaps. Duplicate copies of catalogues, etc., should be sent to the commercial attaché.

Fustic, No. 18227—An American consular officer in Honduras writes that he is advised that there is available for delivery within three months about 200 to 250 tons of fustic. He transmits the name of a firm which is interested in the exportation of this commodity.

Salt fish, No. 18221—A commercial organization advises the branch office of the bureau in Seattle that it is in receipt of a letter from a firm in Cuba which desires to receive names and addresses of American exporters of salt fish.

Paper bags, No. 18218—A firm in Honduras informs an American consular officer that it desires to purchase 100,000 paper bags, ranging in size from ¼ pound to 25 pounds, at about three months intervals. Correspondence may be in English.

INDUSTRIAL PROSPECT SHOWN IN RETURNS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES—A very good indication that at least some branches of industry have returned to a firm footing is shown when at the annual meeting of the Liebig Meat Extract Company in London on July 21 a dividend of 20 per cent on the ordinary shares was declared. All of the company's estancias reported favorable results and showed substantial gains. Owing to the scarcity of cattle and the enormous demand created by the European market, prices are extremely high and another prosperous year is in sight.

BRAZIL TO HAVE A STATE DINNER

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

RIO DE JANEIRO—The President of Brazil, Senhor Braz, has sent invitations to a state dinner to be given for the ministers of Argentina, Chile and Uruguay, in recognition of the attentions shown the Brazilian chancellor, Dr. Lauro Müller, on his recent visits to the three republics in connection with the A B C treaty.

CONDITIONS IN MEXICO AS SEEN BY AMERICAN

Results of Observations in the Capital City Are Given by a Witness Who Has Seen the Effects of Wanton Militarism

Residence in the city of Mexico from the martial and rigorous days of Diaz to the present state of anarchy under the militarist regime of a general who is subordinate to Carranza has qualified a person now in Boston to talk about events present and past in the Mexican capital, and also to prophesy for the future. Connections of a kind making easy intimate knowledge of the political, commercial and ecclesiastical currents that have ebbed and flowed during more than a decade, have to be reckoned with in weighing this witness' words; but to particularize here and now as to the identity of the person might make trouble for the innocent. But it is from a knowledge of Mexicans high and low, rich and poor, as well as of the shifting American colony that the witness speaks.

Acute as are the disabilities, losses, uncertainties and disappointments of Americans still resident in the capital city, these do not claim priority of attention when the interview opens. Rather is it for the soldier-ruled, faction-ridden, foodless, ravaged multitude of natives that most concern is expressed, nationals whose woes find no voice, whether through an uncensored press, a virile, honest civilian, popular champion, or a liberty-loving clergy. It is of the successive pillagings of the haciendas, of the suburban residences, of the city stores, of the abductions of girls and women by carnal militarists, of the destruction of all values by the floods of flat money, of the outrageous increase of costs of food, and of the graft and looting by military chieftains from Carranza down, that the talk runs on. Where at first the homes of the rich were the sport of hordes of rude iconoclasts who smashed and shattered for the sake of destruction, they have long since been systematically looted, furniture, paintings, etc., being shipped away north in carloads, and jewels, fine clothes and the like being worn openly in the streets and shops by the very, very, "newly rich" women camp-followers of the warriors.

As for the middle class, so far as it exists, it has been forced to face losses and endure economies, and sell cherished treasures. The masses, with no large margin in normal times between existence and extinction, are not even allowed access to such food supplies as may come from a hinterland not wholly devastated; and this for two reasons, first, because officials in power seize and ship out of the country for their own profit corn and other salable products; and second, because that which remains to be marketed is held at prices far beyond the worker's means. Consequently the workers starve.

With Veracruz and its temporary occupation by the United States as a text, testimony as to the wisdom of that move and as to its effect on thoughtful Mexicans is given. Whatever may have been its shortcomings viewed from the standpoint of conventional diplomacy or from the militarist's angle of observation, the Veracruz occupation had—so says this American observer—a profound moral effect on genuine Mexican patriots. Justice and mercy going hand in hand, good will and law and order united, fair play and disinterestedness mated, were seen by too many Mexicans to have the lesson go unlearned that needed to be taught, and it is for a similar intervention and similar education of the people in the fundamentals of decent living, honest administration of customs revenues, and equity between all classes and conditions of society, that Mexicans are coming to long for. The license, excesses and barbarism of the factional leaders, the inevitable fruits of power resting on force, the awful waste that has gone on, no matter which leader or faction has been dominant in the city, have turned the thoughts of surviving residents of the capital toward Veracruz under American rule by way of contrast, not only with Mexico City as it now is but as it was under Diaz and Huerta.

To the query whether this harrowing process of rapine and disaster, caused by inordinate egoism and factional anarchy, had really brought a genuinely representative alignment of Mexicans hostile to continuation of the present state of things and willing to coöperate with the United States, this observer replied that signs of such willingness are increasing. The unpropertied many on whom the few hitherto have counted to arise against the "Gringoes" in case of intervention are not so anti-American as they used to be. Like the rich few, they want stability at the same time that they want economic justice.

In view of Carranza's claims stoutly adhered to and his insistence that Mexico demands him as her savior, the Monitor's informant brings the report that in the capital city the feeling is now intense against him because of what he and his lieutenants have done to its citizens.

COLOMBIA CABINET RESIGNS

BOGOTA, Colombia—The Colombian cabinet resigned Wednesday as the result of a disagreement with Congress.

PROF. SCOTT AT MT. HOLYOKE

Colin A. Scott, head of a department of instruction at Boston normal school since 1902, has resigned to become professor of education at Mt. Holyoke College, entering upon his new duties with the opening of the college year Sept. 24.

INTERVENTION CRY RAISED FOR MEXICO AGAIN

(Continued from page one)

are there has been no fear by this government that intervention would have to result. And when the state department repeated the advice to Americans to keep on the American side for the present this advice was at once interpreted by foes of the Wilson program as being preparation for intervention. This is not true.

This office has it on the best authority that this government is no nearer intervention in Mexico than it was on Aug. 11, when The Christian Science Monitor correspondent was able to state emphatically in New York, the day of the last conference at the Biltmore hotel, that "armed intervention in Mexico is not even being considered by the United States government." The government is now, as it was then, fully aware of the supreme effort being made by certain interested parties to drag the United States into this cause, but it does not propose to play into the hands of these interests in this way.

The situation as to the United States policy has not changed substantially since the last Pan-American conference in New York August 11. It should be borne in mind that the conferees, when they issued their appeal, fully expected that Carranza would not reply favorably, though they had some hopes. They also had hoped that some of the Constitutionalist leaders other than Carranza would join a peace movement whether he did or not and they still have some hope of this regardless of the fact that on the initial appeal they have let Carranza reply for them.

There is hope that some of the leaders who could not see their way clear to accept by letter the peace conference proposal, may take a different view when they are actually invited to attend such a peace conference at a definite time and place. It must not be said that the Pan-American appeal has failed for it has turned out just about as expected and it does not seem likely that the diplomats would have started out on a program which they expected would fail. They merely have not accomplished the restoration of peace and a stable government in Mexico at one step, as expected; other steps, possibly several of them, will be necessary before the ultimate object is obtained.

Such a purpose as intervention was emphatically denied by Secretary Lansing at the Pan-American conference in New York. The state department announcement follows:

"Owing to disturbed conditions prevailing along the Mexican border, the department repeats the advice heretofore given to American citizens to remain on this side of the international line for the present."

Under significance was attached to the report Wednesday that American consuls in the trouble zone had been recalled. It was explained by high state department officials that no such order had been issued with their knowledge. The report arose from routine instructions to consuls authorizing them to leave their posts, together with other Americans, if they deemed it at any time advisable because of the disturbances.

This is the same sort of instructions as have been given to consuls stationed in or near the European war zone. They are simply precautionary because of the northward tendency of the zone of operations of the Villa and Obregon armies and because of Yaqui Indian depredations.

Enrique C. Llorente, Washington representative of Villa, said Wednesday night that he had written the state department on the subject. He also issued a statement in part as follows:

"I have heard of the fears of the government of the United States for the safety of foreigners in the northern part of Mexico under the control of the Convention forces. Having just returned from a visit throughout this section of the country, I, from my own observation, can make the declaration that such fears are groundless. At every important center of population I found garrisons sufficient in strength to guarantee the security and protection which General Villa is desirous of according to all foreigners in the territory he dominates. I am at a loss to understand the reason for the action of the state department."

Predictions of intervention are heard these days chiefly from three sources:

1. Enemies of the revolution (the reactionaries, the financial interests and the clergy) who want to see the success of the revolution counteracted by failure to establish a revolutionary government.

2. Adherents of the revolutionary faction in Mexico who oppose the Pan-American conference peace plan. This element would expect to gain popular strength by creating the impression at home that the United States and the six Latin-American countries participating in the conference are planning intervention in Mexico.

3. Political opponents of the Wilson administration who see a presidential campaign coming on.

The Pan-American conferees meet in New York at 2 o'clock Saturday at the Biltmore Hotel. They will consider the replies received from Mexican factional leaders to their peace conference appeal, and will plan the next step, which may be the calling of a peace conference to organize a government which shall be recognized by the seven republics. With such important steps pending the activities of the opposition are to be expected, but at the same time should be discounted to their real value.

MEXICAN DEPLORES INTERVENTION IDEA

That intervention in Mexican affairs by Latin-American nations and the United States, although not regarded as at all likely, would be undesirable on the ground that it would not only prolong the war, instead of ending it, and would leave a bitterness that would obstruct progress, was the argument of Sanchez Mejrada of Pachuca, Mexico, speaking last night at a meeting of Cambridge Y. M. C. A. members born in countries other than the United States. He said that the Mexican people should be allowed to work out their own problems without interference.

HARVARD "EXAM" DAY UNCHANGED

President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University in a letter to Samuel H. Borofsky expresses his final decision not to change the date of the fall entrance examination from Sept. 18 because that is a Jewish holiday. With dates offered in both the spring and fall, he says, there is no reason to make a change that would accommodate a few and inconvenience a great many, or even to prepare an additional examination.

George von L. Meyer, former secretary of the navy, and the only overseer of the university who could be reached last night, said: "I do not wish to say anything further than that I thoroughly indorse the attitude of President Lowell. I cannot speak for the other overseers or officials of the university."

Several local Jews of prominence express regret that President Lowell could not see his way clear to offering a special examination date. None deny that Jews could have taken the examination in June, but feel that an unobjectionable date in September should be granted also. They add that some of the young men were not ready to take the examination in June and wish the extra time to brush up for the test. All hope that President Lowell and the Harvard corporation will reconsider.

MANY REGISTERING AT CONSERVATORY

More than 150 students appeared for registration at the office of the New England Conservatory of Music early this forenoon, and many more are expected to report during the day. Estimates are that there will be as many if not a larger number of students this year than there were last. Classes were opened today, and the regular routine of work will be in full operation by the first of next week. As usual, the students who have been arriving for the last few days are from all over this country, and a large number report from the middle West.

NAVY NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

Navy Orders

WASHINGTON—The following special orders were issued today.

Comdr. G. W. Laws, detached Louisiana, to naval academy.

Lieut. F. J. Fletcher, detached commander-in-chief Atlantic fleet, to naval academy.

Lieut. (J. G.) R. K. Turner, detached Midvale Steel Company, Philadelphia, to navy yard, Washington.

Lieut (J. G.) H. W. Koesler, detached receiving ship at New York, to Michigan.

Ensign R. D. Kirkpatrick, detached Hull, to New Orleans.

Ensign B. B. Strickland, to home and wait orders.

Surg. L. C. Williams, detached naval disciplinary barracks, Port Royal, S. C., to Florida.

Movements of Vessels

Cæsar, at Hampton Roads.

Mayflower, at Washington.

Osceola, at Cape Haitien.

Michigan, and Rhode Island, at Southern drill grounds.

Tennessee, at Portsmouth, N H.

Minnesota, at Philadelphia.

Perkins, at Newport.

Jenkins, Burrows, and Paulding, at Gardiners bay.

Sacramento, Port au Prince for Jacmel and Lecayes.

McDougal, New York yard for Gardiners bay.

New Orleans, Bremerton for San Francisco.

Glacier, San Francisco for San Diego.

PRESIDENT ARRANGES DEFENSE CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON—President Wilson today arranged a joint conference for Sept. 28 between himself, Chairman Taggart of the House military affairs committee and Navy Secretary Daniels to consider defense questions.

JURORS ARE CAUTIONED

Cautioning the jurors not to allow the European war to figure in their deliberations, Judge Dubuque, in the superior criminal court yesterday, made an address at the opening of the trial of two of the Italians arrested in connection with the disturbance at Commonwealth pier on Aug. 15. He said that it made no difference whether one is a German, Italian, Englishman or Frenchman. As long as he is in America he is entitled to protection under the United States law.

WIRELESS TO BE TESTED

The new wireless station at Chelsea will be tested officially this afternoon. Yesterday a slight defect was detected in the electrical apparatus and there was some difficulty in reaching the Panama canal.

COURT SITS IN NEW BUILDING

The Charlestown district court sat for the first time in the new municipal building yesterday. Judge Charles F. Sullivan, who presides, had a number of guests on the bench with him. Floral tributes covered the desk of the judge.

CHANGES IN TAX EXEMPTION LAW ARE ADVOCATED

Taxatión Commission Hears Testimony Along the Various Angles of the Taxing Problem

The taxation commission gave a second hearing today on the subject of exemptions, abatements, apportionments and reimbursements, listening to the proposals of three persons interested in one or another of the various angles of the taxation problem.

Charles W. Turner of Raynham thought less time should be allowed within which a person may file a request for an abatement; in his town, he said, such requests have been filed as late as three years after the tax has been assessed.

Joseph H. Handford of New Bedford, an assessor, indorsed the proposal made yesterday that the state should reimburse municipalities for taxes lost by reason of the soldiers' exemption law. He also advocated a change in the law relative to the taxation of property of single women, who are at present allowed an exemption on property to the value of $500. He said there are many single women earning good wages and investing in house lots, who by asking and receiving an exemption are compelling the rest of the community to assume their own burden of the public expense. His idea was that the assessors be given authority to refuse an exemption if in their judgment it is not needed by the applicant.

A third proposal of Mr. Handford was that private education institutions should be taxed. Massachusetts, he said, maintains the best public school system in the country, and any man who desires his children to have a better education should be willing to pay for it.

Eben C. Paul of Dedham objected to the many exemptions which result from the division of estates; he said a $2500 estate, for example, may be divided between three single women, and each may ask for and must be given an exemption on her share of it, so that the entire estate escapes taxation. He proposed that inasmuch as the assessors have authority to abate any tax when they consider it necessary, it is unwise to continue a system which makes them abate a tax when there is no necessity for it.

THREE-DECKERS CRITICIZED BY CAMBRIDGE MAN

"The three-decker is in every way a detriment to a community or a city," said Councilman Francis R. Skinner, who introduced an order in the Cambridge common council Tuesday in favor of the passage of an ordinance prohibiting such structures.

"No one knows better what the three-decker stands for than a person who has lived in one of them," said Mr. Skinner. "Then one soon becomes convinced that they have no place in a residential community.

"In the first place, it is impossible to keep real estate values up when the three-apartment house makes its appearance in a district. Their very appearance, constructed as they generally are in rows, with only narrow alleyways between them, and with flat roofs, is against them. With three families living in them it is certain that no one is going to feel any more responsibility than the others for keeping the surroundings in order. The grass either grows long or is worn bare. The flower beds are few and far between. The fences and clothes posts are not well kept, while the yards are often very much littered.

"To begin with, when the houses are first built, generally they are simply thrown together to be disposed of by the builder at the earliest possible moment. The idea is to get as much money as possible out of them while they last. As a result the owner makes little pretense at keeping them in proper repair.

"There are streets in my district where they are building these houses in rows. I have had an opportunity to watch them in all phases of construction work. What I have seen has gone a great way toward inducing me to introduce the order in the city council prohibiting their further construction in the city."

BRIDGE IMPROVING PLANS DISCUSSED

Plans for strengthening the Cambridge street bridge in Charlestown on petition of the directors of the Boston & Maine railroad were reviewed at a hearing before the public service commission today. It was questioned whether it would be necessary to appoint a special commission to prescribe the scope of proposed improvements and alterations or whether it would be desirable and proper to refer the case to the members of the grade crossing commission which had the case in charge in 1900, at the time the bridge was built. As all parties had not had opportunity to study the proposed plans the hearing was postponed until Thursday, Sept. 23.

The Cambridge street bridge carries traffic over the main tracks of the Boston & Maine road and the grand junction tracks of the Boston & Albany road, near Sullivan square.

STONY BROOK WORK ORDERED

Mayor Curley today instructed the public works department to proceed with the construction of another section of the Stony Brook culvert outlet in West Roxbury at a cost of $132,274.

FEDERAL BANKS TO AID TRADE TO SOUTH AMERICA

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrew J. Peters Outlines Reserve Institutions Plan to Help Exchange

Plans are under way whereby the federal reserve banks in this country are to own shares in a large bank to be established in South America, thus aiding in commerce between the two continents by establishing methods of exchange, under federal auspices.

This statement was made by Andrew J. Peters, assistant secretary of the treasury, speaking last evening in Jacob Sleeper hall and the meeting was called to launch the Boston University college of business administration for the season. President Murlin was in the chair and Dean E. W. Lord made the opening address. He emphasized the closeness of the relations between the college and the business men of Boston and New England, offered them anew the use of its facilities and outlined its program of work.

Assistant Secretary Peters spoke on "The United States Treasury and the Business Man," and described at length the functions of the department. Referring to the customs service he said:

"With the enactment of the federal income-tax law of Oct. 3, 1913, the law imposing a special excise tax on corporations (act of Aug. 5, 1909) became inoperative. In so far as it relates to the tax levied against corporations, the income tax law is not essentially different from the special excise tax law, except that it is a little broader in its scope and comprehends certain organizations which were not subject to the special excise tax.

"I may cite as another instance to exemplify how closely the treasury department is bound to the business interests of the country, the Pan-American financial conference of last May which brought together in a financial and commercial way, as never before in history, the nations of the western hemisphere. On invitation from the President of the United States, representatives from 18 of the Latin-American republics assembled in Washington in order to confer with the secretary of the treasury and a number of prominent bankers and business men of this country to bring about relations between the Latin-American republics and this country of a reciprocally advantageous and mutually satisfying character.

"The federal reserve act was passed on Dec. 23, 1913. While the act was on its course through Congress at the time I was one of the representatives from this state, it was vigorously opposed by many of the bankers of the country, and it was freely prophesied that the national banks would refuse to accept the law, that is, would surrender their national charters and reorganize as state institutions. It is significant that within 60 days, in which the law allowed the national banks to accept the provisions of the act, only 18 banks out of 7493 failed to enter the system.

"Much of the opposition to the law resulted from a lack of knowledge of its provisions. Many of the critics failed to realize that the federal reserve banks were bankers' banks and not ordinary commercial banks; that they were to hold the reserves and to clear the checks of member banks, also to make rediscounts for them and engage in certain open-market operations. As a matter of fact the ordinary every-day banking relations of the community, of business men and of the banks have not been greatly modified or altered. The purpose of the system was to remove artificiality, promote normal relations and create better conditions under which everybody can transact business.

"It is extremely gratifying for me to be able to say that since there has been a fuller knowledge and better understanding of the federal reserve act there has been a complete change of sentiment in this regard."

In closing, Secretary Peters bespoke support for President Wilson, and in pointing out embarrassments due to the war, indicated the necessity which had arisen for augmenting present sources of the government's revenue to meet deficits.

COMMITTEE ON EVANGELISM MEETS

The committee on evangelism of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches met Monday, Sept. 13, and with the approval of the executive committee on Tuesday, issued a plan for personal evangelism by the churches of Massachusetts for the season 1915-16, based upon that of the Federated Churches of Cleveland, Ohio. This plan begins with a rally and come-to-church month during October, Sunday, Oct. 3rd being rally day for the Sunday school; Oct. 10th, come-to-church Sunday, followed by a prayer meeting rally; Oct. 17th, family Sunday; Oct. 24th, young people's Sunday and week; Oct. 31, consecration Sunday for dedication to personal and community service. The members of the committee are: The Rev. Neil McPherson, D. D., Congregationalist, Springfield (chairman); the Rev. James W. Campbell, Methodist, Newtonville; the Rev. Carey W. Chamberlin, Baptist, Beverly; the Rev. Samuel McChord Crothers, D. D., Unitarian, Cambridge; the Rev. William W. Iliffe, Presbyterian, Brookline; the Rev. Charles E. Jackson, Episcopal, Fall River; the Rev. George E. Leighton, Universalist, Boston.

Real Estate Market, Fish Pier Activities and Sailings

REAL ESTATE

Deeds have been recorded in the sale of No. 7 Marlboro street from Anne W. Seaver to Dr. Martin Edwards. The property consists of a five-story brownstone front dwelling house with 1904 square feet of land. The total assessment is $19,000 of which $11,400 is on the land. The situation is within a few doors of Arlington street, and is bought by the new owner for occupancy. Codman & Street, Easton building, were the brokers in the transaction.

Another deed has just been placed on record from Charles W. Powell to Nathaniel H. Emmons et al., trustees, conveying title to the five-story brick mercantile property numbered 33 and 35 John street, near North street, and extending through to Barrett street, occupying all of the 1250 square feet of land. The total assessed valuation is $20,600, of which $15,600 applies on the land.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Papers have gone to record from Hannah P. Knapp et al., owners of the frame house and stable numbered 543 Adams street, together with a large lot of land extending through to Millett street, containing 42,530 square feet carrying a total assessment of $6300. The land valuation is $4300. John J. Macdermott and wife are the buyers.

Lincoln H. Jones sold to Vincenza Maltese the octagon brick dwelling house situated 237 Boston street, near Massachusetts avenue, Dorchester, assessed for $3800, of which $800 applies on the 2402 square feet of land.

Through the office of Silas E. Parsons, a three-family house and 3100 square feet of land at 60 Burt street, Dorchester, has been sold for Pius B. Moritz to Wilbur S. Tarbox for investment. The total assessment is $5500.

The same broker has sold for Michael J. Mitchell his summer home and 4700 square feet of land at 714 Sea street, Quincy, Mass., to Josie B. Lockrow of Malden. The total assessment is $1200.

CAMBRIDGE CONVEYANCE

William H. E. Healey of Lynnfield, Mass., has sold his two-family house and 5379 square feet of land numbered 127 and 129 Elm street, Cambridge, to Roger B. Cummings of Nashua, N. H., who buys for investment. Final papers have gone to record. George W. Hall, 60 State street, Boston, was the broker.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Camden st., 213, ward 12; Frederick W. Paine, Henry F, Bryant; brick creamery.
Irma st., 40, ward 24; Samuel Oklsky, S. S. Levy; frame dwelling.
Nottingham rd., 80, ward 25; Paul Revere Pottery Guild, Putnam & Cox; frame pottery works.
Stratton st., 73, ward 24; S. Olerzurk, A. J. Carpenter; frame dwelling.
Rutledge st., 15, ward 23; Robert D. Garrington, Eugene Schwender; frame garage.
Dent st., 57, ward 23; Joseph F. Mann, James T. Ball; frame garage.
Boylston st., 380-82, ward 11; Wm. A. Payne, A. H. Bowditch; alter stores and offices.
Washington st., 342-44, cor. 23-25 Hawley st., ward 7; Wright & Ditson, Lessees, Andrews, Jaques & Rantoul; alter stores and storage.
Tremont st., 161, ward 7; George N. Black; alter mercantile, etc.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Charles W. Rowell to Nathaniel H. Emmons et al., trs., John and Barrett sts.; q.; $1.

SOUTH BOSTON

Julia Cronin to Konstanty Obuckowicz, psg. to Third st.; w.; $1.

EAST BOSTON

Giovanni Reppucci to Eutimia Mastromarino, Cottage st.; q.; $1.

ROXBURY

Cambridge Realty Co., mtgee., to Ethel L. Crawford; d.; $4000.
Emma S. Cassidy et al. to F. Floyd D. Millett, Tremont st. and Columbus ave.; q.; $1.
Harry Malarsky to James Maguire, Hampden st.; w.; $1.

DORCHESTER

James B. F. Thomas est., mtgee., to John T. Maguire, Arcadia st.; d.; $3000.
John T. Maguire to James B. F. Thomas est., Arcadia st.; q.; $1.
Jos. W. Estabrook, tr., mtgee., to Lester W. Cooch, Rozella st.; d.; $1.
Lincoln H. Jones to Vincenza Maltest, Boston st.; w.; $1.
Edmund F. Snow to Robert J. Snow, Nixon st.; q.; $1.
Israel Miller to Elias S. Hannsy, Withington st.; q.; $1.
Hannah P. Knapp et al. to John J. Macdermott et ux., Adams and Mallett sts.; w.; $1.

WEST ROXBURY

Hiram E. Barker et al. to Gerald J. Savage, Center st., 2 lots, 6 lots, Center st., 3 lots, Center st., 2 lots; q.; $1.

BRIGHTON

George W. Anderson et al., trs., to Chas. E. Tucker, Summit av.; q.; $1.

HYDE PARK

Winnie A. Ryan to Peter Koslofsky et ux., Parker st., 2 lots; q.; $1.

CHELSEA

John J. Billman to Philip Broomfield, Summer st.; q.; $1.
Chas. J. Melley to Fannie Waldman, Congress av.; w.; $1.

WINTHROP

Maria J. McCaffrey to Ellen L. Carrell, Nevada st.; w.; $1.
Elizabeth Belcher to Flora J. Werle et al., Winthrop st.; q.; $1.

REVERE

Frederick T. Andrews to Mary F. Andrews, Pleasant and Beach sts.; q.; $1.

SUFFRAGISTS MAKE REPLY

Reaffirming its charges that the anti-suffrage cause is being actively supported by liquor interests of the state, the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association has made reply to the denial made by the suffrage opponents. It is charged that the liquor interests are working "openly and officially" to defeat suffrage.

CITY PROPERTY IS SOLD

City Auctioneer Edward M. Foye sold for the city today a parcel of land at Park and Joiner streets, Charlestown. Silas Colucci was the successful bidder, purchasing the property for $8050. It cost the city $10,000.

B. & M. PLANNING ADVANCE IN MILK CARRYING RATES

Railroad Files New Tariff With Public Service Commission Proposing Nominal Raise With 50 Percent Increase on Cream

Increased rates are to be asked by the Boston & Maine railroad for carrying milk and cream from the producers to the distributors beginning Nov. 1, according to a new tariff of rates filed with the public service commission today. The increase on milk is nominal, while the road proposes hereafter to charge 50 per cent more for carrying cream than it charges for milk.

The new schedule is based on the Saunders law and the Boston & Maine has filed a copy of its new tariff with the interstate commerce commission as well as with the Massachusetts board. The Saunders law bases the rates on cans with a capacity for 8½ quarts each.

The decision to charge 50 per cent more for handling cream, the road states, is based on the liability of the road in settlement of claims put in by the producers. In the past the charge has been alike for milk and cream but when claims were filed for cream the road declares its value was placed at from three to six times greater than that of milk. The 50 per cent charge, the road states, is fixed purely arbitrarily.

Another increase proposed in the new tariff is in the matter of furnishing ice for keeping the cans cool during transportation. The practice of the past has been to charge ½ cent per can for both milk and cream. Now the road proposes to charge ¾ of a cent more for packing the cream in ice.

Under the new tariff the charges for transporting milk per can are as follows: One to 20 miles, three cents; 21 to 40 miles four cents; 41 to 60 miles five cents.

The present tariff, which has been in effect since March 20, 1911, is as follows: One to 20 miles, two cents; 21 to 40 miles, three cents; 41 to 60 miles, four cents; 61 to 100 miles, five cents; 101 miles and beyond, six cents.

The Boston & Maine points out that its new tariff is the same as has been in operation on the Boston & Albany railroad since July 1, 1915. The B. & A. also charge 50 per cent more for handling cream. Furthermore, it is stated that the milk train service of the B. & A. is higher for short distances than is than on the Boston & Maine, the former getting a minimum of 5 cents per can while the latter gets only 3 cents per can.

PILGRIMS MAKE VISIT TO QUINCY

Points of civic and historical interest in Quincy were visited yesterday afternoon by a group of members of the Pilgrim Publicity Club of Boston, who also inspected the new Masonic Temple in Quincy and took supper there before returning to Boston. After supper was served each visitor was handed a telephone receiver and direct connection with the San Francisco exposition was completed over the new long-distance line and the party listened to a band concert being given at the fair grounds.

Mayor Chester I. Campbell of Quincy was host to the party. He was aided by Mrs. W. S. Pinkham, president, Quincy Women's Club; Mrs. W. T. Rowe, president, Wolloston Women's Club; Mrs. George Spooner, president, Riverside Woman's Club; Miss Mildred G. Huston, representing the Young Women's Club; Miss Annie L. Prescott, Quincy Daily Ledger; Mrs. E. C. Bumpus and Mrs. L. B. Titus, regent, Adams chapter, D. R.

In the afternoon an automobile trip was made about the city, the Fore River shipworks, the granite quarries and the site of the first railroad in the United States being viewed. The dahlia farm of George F. Elcock also was visited. An exhibition also was given by the fire department. Mayor James M. Curley of Boston was one of the sepakers at the supper in Masonic Temple.

CONNECTICUT R. R. BOARD IS ELECTED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Stockholders of the Connecticut River railroad elected the following board of directors here Wednesday: Henry W. Keyes of North Haverhill, Edmund P. Kendrick, William W. McClench and A. Willard Damon, all of Springfield; Joseph W. Stevens of Greenfield, George B. Holbrook of Barnstable, Herbert B. Viall of Keene, N. H., Harley E. Folsom of Lyndonville, Vt., Richard Olney of Boston and Charles E. Gross of Hartford.

Another meeting will be held early this fall, when officers of the company will be elected and the question considered of exchanging the shares of the Connecticut River railroad for Boston & Maine stock, which is recommended in the reorganization of the latter corporation.

LUMBERMEN IN RATE MEETING

CHICAGO — Lumber manufacturers, mill owners and allied interests from all over the country met in Chicago to discuss the change in freight rates on lumber as proposed by the interstate commerce commission.

CONFERENCE ON DRY DOCK NOT OPEN TO PUBLIC

(Continued from page one)

not been given proper attention in the specifications."

The Cape Ann branch of the Granite Cutters Association was represented by John H. Shea, president; J. E. Ginns, financial secretary, and Thomas F. Whearty. These men appeared to favor the award of the contract to Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins in order that Massachusetts granite, prepared under union conditions, might be used in connection with the construction of the dry dock.

Mr. Ginns pointed out that the granite work on the dry dock will amount to about $300,000, that the Cape Ann granite workers will have very little work during the coming winter unless this work is started, and that the low bidders on the drydock contract have used Massachusetts granite prepared under union conditions in other public work in the state and intend to use it if they are awarded the contract now before the Governor for approval.

Those who conferred with the Governor today were: A. M. Huddell, J. T. Moriarty, J. C. McDonald, Ignatius McNulty, J. P. Gaven and J. F. Stevens, all representing the building trades council; D. J. Mahoney, John Morgan, John T. Fennell and J. Carrol of the Allied Trades Union; J. Walter Mullen of the Boston Central Labor Union, and G. H. Miller of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor.

LABOR DECLARED TO BE NEUTRAL IN UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON—Assistant Labor Secretary Louis F. Post issued a statement today on labor conditions in which he said:

"One must not be misled by the constantly recurring reports of labor trouble in this or that munitions plant. There . . . has been nothing abnormal.

"Organized labor, in particular, has been very careful to preserve a strict standard of American neutrality.

"It is admitted that men employed in navy yards have used wage increases in ammunition factories as arguments in favor of higher pay for themselves, but that is only natural.

"On the whole, the labor department is well satisfied. There have been no unprecedented demands for its good offices in settling differences between labor and capital, and there has been little disposition, I think, on the part of labor to force from employers a wage scale that was in any sense ruinous.

"Employers—men who are making money through the demand for munitions—raised wages voluntarily, and if they thus attracted workers, to the detriment of other interests which were paying less, it seems rather unfair to blame labor for working to its own advantage to that extent."

PATRIOTIC SOCIETY EXPANDS THE ORDER

PORTLAND, Me.—Newburgh, N. Y., was selected as next year's meeting place at the annual convention Wednesday of the national council, Daughters of Liberty. William H. Jeffery of East Burke, Vt., was chosen national councilor. Other officers elected are as follows:

Associate councilor, Mrs. Anna Pettit, Philadelphia; vice-councilor, Walter D. Rhea, Philadelphia; associate vice-councilor, Mrs. Margaret Wolfkiel, Jersey City; secretary, William V. Edkins, Philadelphia; associate secretary, Mrs. Gordon Kendall, New Jersey; associate treasurer, Mrs. Eva L. Bills, New Hampshire: guide, Mrs. Lutie McComber, Massachusetts; inside guard, Miss Selina Pouch, Brooklyn; outside guard, Mrs. Nettie L. Munson, Connecticut.

It was voted to change the name of the order to Sons and Daughters of Liberty.

WIRELESS NEWS

Note—Nautical miles on usual steamship routes from Boston lightship: To Sable island, 490; to Cape Race, N F, 830; to Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 128. From Ambrose Channel lightship: To Sable island, 648; to Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 193; to Diamond Shoal lightship, Hatteras, 330.

Destroyer Jenkins, Newport for Gardiners Bay, passed Nantucket lightship at 5 p m Wednesday.
SS Juniata, Boston for Norfolk, was 60 miles south of Chatham at noon Wednesday.
SS Nacoochee, Savannah for Boston, was 153 miles north of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Wednesday.
SS Santa Cruz, San Francisco for New York, was 278 miles from Colon at 8 p m Tuesday.
SS Finland, San Francisco for New York, passed Castle island at 7 p m Wednesday.
SS Lewis Luckenbach, San Francisco for New York, was 790 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p m Wednesday.
SS J L Luckenbach, New York for San Francisco, was 189 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Wednesday.
SS Caracas, New York for San Juan, was 72 miles west of San Juan at 8 p m Tuesday.
SS Coamo, New York for San Juan, was 909 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Tuesday.
SS Commodore Rollins (Nor), New York for Frontera, passed Diamond Shoal lightship at 6 p m Wednesday.
SS Sangstad (Nor), bound north, passed Diamond Shoal lightship at 5 p m Wednesday.
SS Trinidadian, Tampico for Perth Amboy, passed Sand Key at 7 p m Wednesday.
SS Borgstad (Nor), Tampico for Baltimore, was 176 miles north of Jupiter at noon Wednesday.
SS Chr Knudsen (Nor), Port Arthur for Italy via Newport News, was 200 miles north of Jupiter at noon Wednesday.
SS Caloria, Philadelphia for Tuxpam, was 43 miles east of Tortugas at noon Wednesday.

SHIPPING NEWS

Fish pier arrivals today: Str Crest 117,000 pounds groundfish, Str Breaker 75,600, Str Spray 86,500, schooners Ralph Brown 105,000, Somerville 37,000, Rose Standish 14,000, Thomas Brundage 14,100, Motor 82 swordfish, Harrie & Thelma 33 swordfish, and St. George 60 barrel tack fresh mackerel. The Somerville also had 40,000 cusk, 16,000 halibut, and R. Brown 1000 halibut and three swordfish. Italian boats landed 5000 mixed sized fresh mackerel at T wharf today. Wholesale prices: Haddock $2.50 @4 per hundredweight, steak cod $6@7.50, market cod $4.75, pollock $4.50, large hake $2.75, medium hake $2, and swordfish, 9c per pound.

Gloucester arrivals: Str Foam 100,000 pounds, Str. Wave 100,000, and schr Edith Silveira 5000.

Safe arrival at Liverpool of the Leyland liner Etonian, which left Boston Sept. 4, was reported by cable today.

Provisions, steel lumber, leather, etc., filled the holds of the Warren liner Sachem, sailing this afternoon for Liverpool. The vessel will call at Halifax, N. S., to take on 13,000 barrels Nova Scotia apples for the British government.

No. 1 gas buoy in Pollock Rip slue is not burning, according to Captain Bond of the Ontario and Captain Decker of the Bunker Hill.

Carrying a largo cargo of paper stock, lumber and leather goods the United Fruit Company's steamer Esparta, Captain O'Neil, left port this morning for Havana and Port Limon.

Thousands of bushels of grain and 1100 horses will be taken out by the Devonian when the craft sails next Tuesday.

A second arrival of the Southern Pacific's new steamship line between Boston and Galveston came into port this morning. The steamer El Mar, Captain Mattson, brought a large cargo of Californian canned goods, which were transported overland to Galveston from San Francisco.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str El Mar, Mattson, Galveston via Charleston, S C and Baltimore.
Str Katahdin, Macbeth, Jacksonville and Charleston, S C.
Str Ontario, Bond, Norfolk.
Str Bunker Hill, Decker, New York.
Str Brandon, Wilson, Norfolk.
Str Malden, Brown, Baltimore, f o.
Str Melrose, Frostad, Baltimore.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.
Str Ransom B Fuller, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str Prince Arthur (Br), Kinney, Yarmouth, N S.
Stm ltr Reliance, Brooks, Scituate, Mass.
Stm ltr Herbert, Rickes, Ipswich, Mass.
Schr Marguerite, Geyer, Newburyport, Mass.
Tug F C Hersey, Hopkins, Lynn, twg bgs Number Ten and Oak Hill.
Tug Carlisle, Philadelphia, twg bgs Tamanend, Enterprise and Pocopson.

Cleared

Str Sachem (Br), Ritchie, Liverpool via Halifax, N S.
Str Prince George (Br), McKinnon, Yarmouth, N S.
Str Nantucket, McDorman, Norfolk.
Str Grecian, Page, Philadelphia.
Str Bunker Hill, Decker, New York.
Str Herman Winter, Crowell, do.
Str Ransom B Fuller, Strout, Portland.
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor.
Str Governor Cobb, Wentworth, St John, N B.

Sailed

Steamers Esparta, Havana and Limon; Governor Cobb, St. John, N. B.; Malden, Beverly; Prince George, (Br.) Yarmouth, N. S.; Nantucket, Norfolk; Grecian, Philadelphia; Bunker Hill, New York; Herman Winter, do.

Stm ltr Hercules, Scituate; Eureka, Ipswich.

Tugs Nemoket, Portland, twg barge Rahn.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today—Strs Colon, Colon; Algonquin, Turks Island, etc; Momus, New Orleans; Glenpool, Tampico; Styliana, Bebi, Mediterranean ports; El Cid, Galveston; Bermudian, Bermuda; Roma, Port Arthur; La Flandre, Rotterdam; Times, Cardenas; Rappahannock, Bordeaux; Falk, Santa Marta; Vulcano, Genoa; Jean, Jacksonville; Petroleine, Cette; Philadelphia, Laquayra, Curacoa and San Juan; Caldy, Liverpool.

VOTING ONLY ON ONE TICKET LEGAL

Albert P. Langtry, secretary of the commonwealth, is in receipt of numerous requests for advice as to the best method of instructing the voters at the coming primaries as to the proper way of marking ballots, and believing that a large number of voters will lose their votes by reason of splitting their ticket, he states that the fact cannot be too strongly impressed upon the voters that they must vote upon the ballot of one party in order to have their ballots counted.

In addition to written instructions sent out by him to all polling places, he proposes that all interested persons, especially election officers in various voting places, shall take every opportunity of informing the voters that they must place their marks under a single party head or lose their votes.

NEVADA TRIAL RUN DATE SET

QUINCY, Mass.—On Oct. 8 the United States superdreadnought Nevada is scheduled to leave the Fore river ship yard for the Brooklyn navy yard, to be drydocked and cleaned. A trial trip over the Rockland, Me., course is set for Oct. 18.

Yesterday two United States submarines, the L-1 and L-2, left the yard for Provincetown, where diving tests will be held. Three British submersibles were transferred from the Charlestown navy yard to the Fore River moorings.

BROWN FRATERNITIES ADOPT SIGN PLEDGE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Fifteen of the 20 Greek letter societies at Brown University have signed an agreement to postponed pledging freshmen till the Monday following Thanksgiving. They are: Alpha Delta Phi, Psi Upsilon, Delta Phi, Beta Theta Pi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Theta Delta Chi, Delta Upsilon, Sigma Chi, Delta Tau Delta, Phi Kappa, Phi Kappa Psi, Lambda Chi Alpha, Sigma Nu, Sigma Phi Epsilon and Alpha Tau Omega.

Five fraternities, including Zeta Psi, Phi Delta Theta, Kappa Sigma, Phi Gamma Delta and Phi Sigma Kappa, have refused to sign and will endeavor to secure new members at the beginning of the term that opens next Wednesday. The postponement of pledging follows action last spring by the faculty forbidding any fraternity to initiate a freshman who had not passed in 12 hours of his first semester's work.

WORCESTER TO TRY SAFETY ZONES PLAN

WORCESTER, Mass.—Definite steps toward establishing safety zones on several Worcester streets as an experiment will be taken, it is expected, at a meeting of the city planning board this afternoon. The board wants to have safety zones tried out on one or two streets. It favors ropes stretched from movable uprights. These zones are parallel to car tracks and the space between the ropes and tracks is one in which a person may stand in safety.

Primarily, safety zones are being considered in Worcester for the protection of people boarding or alighting from a street car. The zone is used, however, for the protection of people from all kinds of traffic in crossing the sereets.

FEDERAL CONTROL OF MILITIA URGED

PLATTSBURG, N. Y.—Complete federal control of all state national guard organizations was advocated here Wednesday by Representative Frank L. Greene of Vermont, who is a member of the House committee on military affairs. He would have the national government take control of the state's soldiers at the earliest possible moment, he said.

Capt. Halstead Dorey, commander of the military camp of instruction here, mailed to each of the business and professional men who finished a month's training here last week a diploma. The papers are signed by the company commander and Capt. Dorey, and certify to the rank attained by the recipient, length of service, character and marksmanship.

ORDER TO ERECT MASSASOIT STATUE

CHICAGO—Members of the Great Council of the United States, Improved Order of Red Men, met Wednesday to ratify resolutions that have been favorably reported by committees during the sixty-eighth annual session of the order. Among the resolutions ratified was one providing for the erection of a monument to the memory of the Indian chief, Massasoit. The monument will be erected at Plymouth, Mass., in 1920, the third centennial of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. Another resolution provides for the annual observance of Flag day on June 24.

MR. DALLINGER TO PRESIDE

Congressman Frederick W. Dallinger of Cambridge will preside at the meeting of the general committee of the Boston Laymen's convention to be held at the American House on Sept. 22 at 6 p. m. The speakers will include Bishop Hamilton, Bishop Lawrence, the Rev. O. P. Gifford, the Rev. Dr. G. L. Perin and the Rev. Dr. Willard L. Sperry. The convention will be held at Tremont Temple in November.

CALLS MR. FORD TO WASHINGTON

DETROIT—Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, has asked Henry Ford to confer with him and he will go East next week to keep the appointment. Shortly after William J. Bryan, former secretary of state, left the city following his conference with Mr. Ford, Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, former commander of the army, came to see the manufacturer.

B. U. REGISTRATION HELD

Registration at the college of liberal arts, Boston University, was held today, the class work beginning next Monday. Registration for the teacher's courses, conducted by faculty members, will be held Saturday. At the law school registration is scheduled for Monday, Sept. 27, the lectures beginning Sept. 29.

RECORD OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

*Chicago, for Bordeaux	Sept. 18
*Caserta, for Naples	Sept. 18
*St. Louis, for Liverpool	Sept. 18
*Kursk, for Archangel	Sept. 20
*San Giorgio, for Naples	Sept. 21
*Frederick VIII., for Copenhagen	Sept. 22
*Baltic, for Liverpool	Sept. 22
*Kristianiafjord, for Bergen	Sept. 25
*Touraine, for Bordeaux	Sept. 26
Orduna, for Liverpool	Sept. 25
Tuscania, for Glasgow	Sept. 25
*Philadelphia, for Liverpool	Sept. 25
San Guglielmo, for Naples	Sept. 27
*Rotterdam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam	Sept. 28
*Taormina, for Naples	Sept. 29
Canopic, for Naples-Genoa	Sept. 30
Patria, for Naples-Marseilles	Sept. 30

Sailings from Philadelphia

Duca d'Aosta, for Mediter'n ports	Sept. 24

Sailings from Montreal

Hesperian, for Liverpool	Sept. 18
Sicilian, for London	Sept. 19
Pretorian, for Glasgow	Sept. 22
Corsican, for Liverpool	Sept. 25

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Scandinavian, for Montreal	Sept. 17
St. Louis, for New York	Sept. 18
Saxonia, for New York	Sept. 18
Cameronia, for New York	Sept. 25
St. Paul, for New York	Sept. 25

Sailings from London

Corinthian, for Montreal	Sept. 29

Sailings from Glasgow

Cameronia, for New York	Sept. 24
Carthaginian, for Montreal	Sept. 25

Sailings from Bordeaux

Espagne, for New York	Sept. 18
Rochambeau, for New York	Sept. 25

Sailings from Genoa

Duca d'Abruzzi, for New York	Sept. 21

Sailings from Bergen

Bergensfjord, for New York	Sept. 29

Sailings from Copenhagen

United States, for New York	Sept. 16
Hellig Olav, for New York	Sept. 23
Oscar II., for New York	Sept. 30

Transpacific Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco

*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu	Sept. 22
*Sonoma, for Sydney	Sept. 28

Sailings from Seattle

*Hawaii Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 17
*Awa Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 21
*Manoa, for Honolulu	Sept. 28

Sailings from Tacoma

Hawai Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 16
*Texan, for Honolulu	Sept. 18

Sailings from Vancouver

*Niagara, for Sydney	Sept. 29

EASTBOUND

Sailings from Hongkong

Tamba Maru, for Seattle	Sept. 21
Nippon Maru, for San Francisco	Sept. 28
Yokohama Maru, for Seattle	Sept. 30

Sailings from Yokohama

Chicago Maru, for Tacoma	Sept. 16
Manchuria, for San Francisco	Sept. 18
Aki Maru, for Seattle	Sept. 22
Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco	Sept. 25
Canada Maru, for Tacoma	Sept. 30

Sailings from Honolulu

Niagara, for Vancouver	Sept. 17
China, for San Francisco	Sept. 21
Sierra, for San Francisco	Sept. 25
Manchuria, for San Francisco	Sept. 28

Sailings from Manila

Mexico Maru, for Tacoma	Sept. 29
Canada Maru, for Tacoma	Sept. 19
Nippon Maru, for San Francisco	Sept. 30

Sailings from Sydney

Ventura, for San Francisco	Sept. 25
Makura, for Vancouver	Sept. 30

*Carries United States mail.

STEAMSHIPS DUE AT BOSTON

TODAY		
City of Naples	Singapore	July 11
Banan	Bocas del Toro	Sept. 9
Jos. W. Fordney	Archangel	Aug. 18
Kumeric	Calcutta via Suez	July 14
St. Patrick	Calcutta	July 23
MONDAY, SEPT. 20		
H. V. Fisker	Aalborg	Sept. 2
Poeldijk	Rotterdam	Sept. 8
TUESDAY, SEPT. 21		
Idaho	Hull, Eng	Sept. 7
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22		
Bay State	Liverpool	Sept. 12
Bohemian	Liverpool	Sept. 12
Cambrian	London	Sept. 11
TUESDAY, SEPT. 23		
Canopic	Naples	Sept. 9
FRIDAY, SEPT. 24		
City of Bristol	Shanghai	July 2
MONDAY, SEPT. 27		
Jethou	Buenos Aires	Aug. 29
THURSDAY, SEPT. 30		
Clan Alpine	Sydney, N. S. W.	Aug. 31
Egremont Castle	Yokohama	June 18
SUNDAY, OCT. 3		
City of Baroda	Calcutta	Aug. 15
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6		
Hyacinthus	Calcutta	Aug. 22
SUNDAY, OCT. 10		
Aymeric	Calcutta	Aug. 24
TUESDAY, OCT. 12		
Cacique	Sydney, N. S. W.	Aug. 21
FRIDAY, OCT. 15		
Indrawadi	Yokohama	July 28
SUNDAY, OCT. 17		
Colusa	Sydney, N. S. W.	July 31

OVERSEA MAIL DISPATCHES FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 18

Mail for—	Conveyed by steamship—	Mail closes at Boston P. O. Letters	*Other articles
Costa Rica, via Port Limon	Esparta	Sept. 16, 6:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
Specially addressed for Italy, Bulgaria, Serbia, Rumania, Switzerland and Greece, via Naples	Caserta	Sept. 17, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Denmark), Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Liverpool	St. Louis	Sept. 17, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Specially addressed for France, Rumania, Bulgaria, Serbia, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British East Africa, Malta, Gibraltar, West Australia, West Asia and East Indies, via Bordeaux	Chicago	Sept. 17, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.

*Except parcel post.

Letters for Germany subject to postage at postal union rates.

Registered mail for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies closes Saturday, Monday, Tuesday and Friday at 8:45 p. m.; for other countries mails close 45 minutes earlier than time shown above.

Newfoundland, except parcel post, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily (except Saturdays) at 6:30 p. m.; also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

St. Pierre and Miquelon, via North Sydney, thence by steamer, closes at 6:30 p. m., Sept. 26 and 27 and 7 a. m., Sept. 27 and 28.

Parcel post for Newfoundland are forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's.

Parcel post for Labrador can be forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's between July 1 and Oct. 1.

Mail for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer closes daily at 12 m., 4 and 9 p. m.

Mail for Cuba, specially addressed, closes at this office Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m.; forwarded on direct steamer sailing from New York Thursday and Saturday.

Parcel post mail for Great Britain and Ireland closes Friday at 5 p. m., Newfoundland, Thursday at 5 p. m.

TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mail for—	Conveyed by Steamship—	Via—	Mail closes at Boston P. O.
China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Awa Maru	Seattle,	Thurs., 16, 6 p.m.
Hawaii	Wilhelmina	San Fran.,	Fri., 17, 6 p.m.
Hawaii	Manoa	Seattle,	Thurs., 23, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, Samoan islands, Australia (except West, which is forwarded via Europe), specially addressed for New Zealand	Sonoma	San Fran.,	Th., 23, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, Fiji islands, New Zealand and Australia, except West, which is forwarded via Europe	Niagara	Vancouver,	Fri., 24, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, China, Japan and Korea	Chicago Maru	San Fran.,	Mon., 27, 6 p.m.
Guam and the Philippines	U. S. transport	San Fran.,	Th., 30, 6 p.m.

Merchandise for United States postal agent at Shanghai or parcel post for China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand cannot be sent via Canada. North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

WYOMING OIL FIELD OUSTER SUITS BEGUN

DENVER, Col.—Action seeking to enjoin the Ohio Oil Company, the Midwest Oil Company, the Midwest Refining Company, the Grass Creek Oil & Gas Company of Montana, two other corporations and 15 individual defendants from operating claims in Wyoming oil fields, was filed in the United States district court of Wyoming at Cheyenne Wednesday.

The suit was instituted by T. W. Gregory, attorney-general of the United States, and according to the government is the forerunner of similar suits which will involve producing wells in Wyoming valued at $100,000 to $200,000. The proceeding is said to be based on an executive order issued by President William H. Taft on Sept. 27, 1909, by which lands on which the wells are located were withdrawn from entry. The legality of his order was sustained by the United States supreme court.

BRITISH AVIATION COMMANDER RETURNS

NEW YORK—On the White Star liner Adriatic, which should dock in Liverpool this morning, one of the passengers, it has just been learned here, is John Cyril Porte, now in command of the royal naval aviation depot at Hendon. Commander Porte sailed from New York after having spent 18 days in the United States and Canada, on an inspection tour for the British government.

He arrived here on the Cunard steamer Tuscania, Aug. 21, accompanied by W. A. Casson, King's counsel of London, who went back with him on the Adriatic. While here, Commander Porte visited the aviation factories and flying grounds at Hammondsport, Ind., going on to Toronto, where he witnessed the official test of the Canada, the new giant air destroyer, of which the British government has ordered a great number.

NEW SHIPPING PLAN PROPOSED

An alphabet plan for the shipping and receiving of freight by Boston merchants over the Boston & Maine and New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads was proposed by Charles M. Lawrence of the Thomas G. Plant Company at a hearing today before the terminal commission.

Mr. Lawrence asked the commission to formulate some plan by which Boston merchants might ship and receive freight at one point instead of beinig compelled to waste considerable time visiting several freight houses to gather or discharge their goods. He told the commission that his firm ships 4000 tons of freight a year out of Boston and in doing so the teamsters have to wait at 42 different freight house doors for their chance to leave their product. He said the same was true regarding incoming freight. This delay, he declared, is costing Boston shippers a great deal of money and inconvenience.

As a remedy for the situation Mr. Lawrence proposed the railroads name their various freight houses according to the letters of the alphabet and give each of the Boston shippers a place in that house corresponding to the first letter of their name, where they may deliver or receive freight without going to the other houses. The cost of introducing such a system, he said, could be paid by the various shippers. Mr. Lawrence also urged the use of trolley tracks for freight purposes between midnight and 5 or 6 o'clock in the morning. He was the only person who spoke before the commission.

BATH HOUSES TO STAY OPEN

The Revere beach, Nahant beach and Nantasket beach bath houses will remain open for bathing during present conditions and next Saturday and Sunday, the Revere bath house from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. and the other two from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES
With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion.

RATES
Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Students—Strangers—Business People. Information regarding Back Bay and Brookline furnished or unfurnished apartments. Telephone MISS FLOYD, Back Bay 3368. 114 Fenway.

HOUSES TO LET

VERNDALE ST., 36, BROOKLINE—House of 10 rooms, hot air furnace, gas and electric lights, open plumbing; 2 min. from cars. Apply Tel. Main 3287. MARTIN L. CATE, 44 Kilby st., Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

ROXBURY, Munroe St.—Comfortably furn. rm. for 2 people, in small private fam.; board considered. Tel. Rox. 1214-M.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—A thriving gift shop business, established in 1910. Fine lake branch within 30 miles; college city in prosperous middle West locality; good patronage from neighboring cities; holiday business large; only urgent personal reasons compel sale; full particulars. Address C 62, Monitor Office.

HATTERS

WILLIAM R. HAND, 44 La Grange St., Boston—Soft, stiff, silk and opera hats cleaned and repaired; straw and Panama hats bleached and retrimmed; bands and bindings all widths and shades put on while you wait.

RINGS

WEDDING RINGS, 14 and 18K gold, $5 to $10; mail orders filled; send for ring size card; highest cash prices paid for diamonds, old gold and silver. The E. B. HORN CO., 429 Washington st., Boston; established 1839.

ACCOMPANIST WANTED

ACCOMPANIST for vocal studio and choral clubs, $75 per month minimum guarantee, with opportunity for extra earnings. Write giving experience, references and church affiliations to ROBERT LAWRENCE, Box 37, South Highlands Station, Birmingham, Ala.

AGENTS WANTED

Young Men of good presence to handle the sale of high grade custom made ties for men. Sold directly to men either alone or as part of line of men's wear. Good references as to character and ability required. Write THE MANHATTAN TIE CO., 300 Washington st., Grand Rapids, Mich.

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Capable automobile mechanic to take charge of mechanical department for large Ford agency; references required. W. A. KELLEY, Springfield, O.

WANTED—First-class Ford and Cadillac salesmen for large agency; references required. W. A. KELLEY, Springfield, O.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—An experienced woman copy writer for advertising department of large New York store; knowledge of women's ready-to-wear apparel essential; unusual opportunity. Address H 20, 211 Metropolitan tower, New York.

NURSERY MAID—Capable of taking care of two children 4 years and 3 months. Telephone 2493 Riverside or write MRS. J. KUCERA, 315 West 97th st., New York City.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE, young lady for detail and office work. Apply by letter. LEVETT, FRANK & CO., 40 W. 32d st., N. Y.

WANTED—Two girls for general work in store; must be neat in appearance and have fair education. Apply 62 Cornhill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

FARM manager, competent, married man, 30 years; child 6 years; good references. H. A. B., Box 3037, Boston.

NEW BEDFORD

GROCERIES

Come Where the Good Things Gather
TABER CENTRAL MARKET AND GROCERY
Accounts Solicited. 258 Union St.

JEWELERS

Exclusive Jewelry
People wishing the better grade of jewelry will find our stock most complete. We specialize in fine diamonds.
A. C. GARDNER, Jeweler
230 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.
Established 1867

CLEANING

French Cleaning
Main Office, 47 William St., New Bedford
A. M. BUSH & CO.

STEAMFITTING

F. E. EARLE, 50 North Second St.
POWER PLANT PIPING
Steam and Hot Water Heating

POLICE TRANSFERS AND PROMOTIONS

In general orders issued by Police Commissioner O'Meara last night there were two promotions and a number of transfers.

Lieut. Matthew J. Dailey of the East Dedham street police station is promoted to the grade of captain and assigned to duty at police headquarters, succeeding Capt. Jeremiah Gallivan, who on the retirement of Captain Hanley was assigned to the Roxbury Crossing station.

Sergt. Daniel G. Murphy of the Hanover street police station is promoted to be lieutenant and assigned to division 11, to take the place of Lieut. Harry P. Burns, transferred to the East Dedham street station.

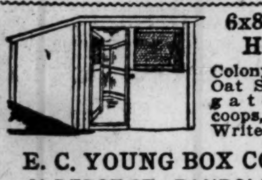
Sergt. John T. Corcoran is transferred from Roxbury Crossing to the Hanover street station; Patrolman John Buckley, from station 6 to station 12, and Patrolmen Daniel T. Mayo and H. W. McGarr, from station 1 to station 9.

SCHOOL YEAR OPENS AT PHILLIPS-EXETER

EXETER, N. H.—The one hundred and thirty-third year of Phillips-Exeter Academy began at noon Wednesday with chapel exercises in the new building, the fourth of the college group.

Prof. Lewis Perry, who enters on his second year as principal, delivered an address of welcome to the boys and urged "Forward" as their motto. On the platform with the faculty was Dr. Nicholas E. Soule of the class of 1834, the oldest graduate, and George A. Plympton '73, the donator of Plympton field. The latter spoke briefly, recalling the days when he was a student.

POULTRY



6x8 Portable House $15
Colony House $3.50, Oat Sprouter, yard gates, shipping coops, nests, etc. Write for circular.
E. C. YOUNG BOX COMPANY
24 DEPOT ST., RANDOLPH, MASS.

POULTRY PAPER No. 44—124-page periodical, up-to-date; tells all you want to know about care and management of poultry for pleasure or profit; 4 months for 10c. POULTRY ADVOCATE, Dept. 150, Syracuse, N. Y.

TYPEWRITERS

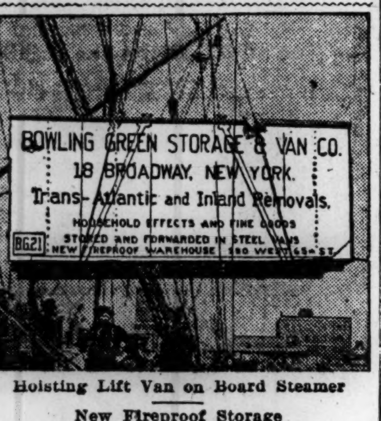
RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS, $10 up, $5 cash, bal. monthly; rentals, $1 up. Office Appliance Co., 191 Devonshire st., Boston.

CORKS

CHICAGO CORK WORKS CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF CORKS
630 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK CITY

STORAGE AND MOVING


BOWLING GREEN STORAGE & VAN CO.
18 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Trans-Atlantic and Inland Removals.
HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS AND FINE GOODS
STORED AND FORWARDED IN STEEL VANS
NEW FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE 250 WEST 65th ST.
BG21

Hoisting Lift Van on Board Steamer

New Fireproof Storage
For Household Furniture
Clean Separate Locked Rooms
WAREHOUSE
248, 250, 252 West 65th St.
FOREIGN and INLAND REMOVAL
of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
BOWLING GREEN STORAGE & VAN CO.
18 Broadway, New York

APARTMENTS TO LET

THE INVERMERE Apartment Hotel
415 West 118th St., New York City
Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 rooms, with bath, elevator and all modern improvements; first-class cuisine; rent $40 per month and upwards.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY
Furnished and unfurnished; all sections New York City. Season or term.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill, 507 5th Ave., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

MILLINERY designer wants to connect with first-class house; best of New York references. G 20, 211 Metropolitan bldg., New York.

NEW YORK

Merchants may send Monitor advertising to WARREN C. KLEIN, Suite 211-211A Metropolitan Tower, 1 Madison Avenue.

BROCKTON, MASS.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

The Children's Store
"Wear Things"
Baby-To-Misses
Headquarters for Dainty Baby Wear
COOK & TYNDALL
TRADE AT THE SIGN OF THE ARROW
The Best Make of Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, Waists and Knit and Muslin Underwear at the WOMEN'S STORE

One of the Best Places to Buy
LADIES' AND MISSES'
Ready-to-Wear Apparel
H. W. ROBINSON CO.
BROCKTON, MASS.

Because Our Method of Merchandising has resulted in our prices being always lower than those of any other stores in this vicinity, you should not lose sight of the fact that this is a QUALITY store—founded on "value-giving." Utmost satisfaction with our goods is the universal verdict. FRASER'S.

Story's
The Home of Woman's Fine Apparel
128-130 Main Street, BROCKTON, MASS.

DEPARTMENT STORES

EDGAR'S
The largest department store in Southeastern Massachusetts. Our stocks are complete—our large outlet enables us to quote low prices. Brockton's most popular restaurant, third floor.

FURNITURE

A Good Place to Trade
ATHERTON FURNITURE CO.
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
41 Center Street Brockton, Mass.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

All the Comforts for Men
in Collars, Hose, Underwear, Shirts, Night Shirts, Belts, etc. Straw Hats at lowest prices. Trunks, Bags and Suit Cases that are right.
PERKINS & ROLLINS CO.,
278-280 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

Real Estate, Insurance, Mortgages
Have had 25 years' experience in the business. My references are my clients. JOHN V. SCOTT, 126 Main St., Brockton, Mass.

HOTEL ADVERTISEMENTS
To insure proper classification for Tuesday's and Friday's Papers should reach the Monitor office not later than 6 P. M. the day before.

HARTFORD, CONN.

COAL

O'Connor
Buy O'Connor's Coal
For Heat and Satisfaction in Quality.
Delivery at your convenience.
O'CONNOR OUR COAL THE BEST SUPPLY CO. INC.
O'Connor Coal Co.
32 Pratt Street
Phone: Charter 3012

GROCERIES

Woodland Grocery
L. H. BIRCH, Proprietor
We deliver promptly to all parts of the city.
Charter 6896 178 Ashley Street

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Crawley Shop
Hemstitching, Button-making, Accordion and Side Plaiting, Machine Scalloping.
46-47 DILLON BUILDING
Charter 4134-5

HAIRDRESSING
E. M. WADSWORTH
Charter 383-2 Brown, Thomson Bldg.

RUBBER GOODS

ALLING RUBBER STORES SYNDICATE
RUBBER GOODS
Sporting Goods, Auto Tires, Accessories
Alling Rubber Co.
167-169 Asylum St.

FOOTWEAR

Shoes and Hosiery
For the Entire Family
James Lawrence & Son
755 MAIN STREET

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

ELECTRICAL Repairs Wiring Supplies
EVEREADY SPECIALTIES
AUTO LAMPS
Thomas A. Stewart Co.
69 PEARL STREET

HARTFORD, CONN.

Monitor advertising rates and information may be had by writing or telephoning W. D. POTTER, 237 Farmington ave. Charter 6917.

JEWELERS

LUX, BOND & LUX, INC.
JEWELERS
Wedding Gifts
Sterling Silver Flatware and Hollow Ware

FINANCIAL

Conning & Co.
Bonds—Stocks
752 Main Street Tel. Charter 151

ENGRAVERS, STATIONERS

Eugene A. Olson
QUALITY MARK
WEDDING STATIONER
522 Asylum Avenue
HARTFORD
Send for Samples

DEPARTMENT STORES

Sage-Allen & Co.
Dry Goods and Apparel
Of The Best Quality At Moderate Prices
FURNITURE, RUGS, DRAPERIES, WALL PAPERS

CLOTHING

Stetson Hats
IN
FALL STYLES
Soft, Felt, Derby Shapes
GEMMILL, BURNHAM & CO.
The Service Store. 66 Asylum St.

THE LUKE HORSFALL COMPANY HARTFORD, CONN.
LADIES' SWEATERS
Silk and Wool in High Colors
THE LUKE HORSFALL CO.
Hartford
"It Pays to Buy Our Kind"

PIANO TUNING

PIANO TUNING
JOHN W. HILL
33 Beach Street, Hartford, Conn.

INSURANCE

F. F. SMALL & CO.
General Insurance Agency
95 Pearl Street Tel. Charter 8172

BARBER SHOPS

BARBER SHOP
HENRY ANTZ
27 Pearl St. Tel. Charter 1101-2.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

HAYNES Boys' School Clothes
COMFORTABLE, SENSIBLE AND SERVICEABLE
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS
$3.75, $4.00 and $5.00 will buy the boy a splendid Haynes Quality Suit, especially designed for school and all-round wear. Beautiful assortment in new fall styles and patterns. Some with 2 pair pants, very desirable in every way. **$3.75, $4.00 and $5.00.**
HAYNES & COMPANY
ALWAYS RELIABLE
346-348 Main Street, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

D. H. BRIGHAM & COMPANY
A Springfield Institution since 1848
Brigham Brand Silk Hose
Pure silk hose made expressly for us, bearing our own trademark. In black, white and every wanted shade. An exceptional value at $1.50.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Imperial Toilet Bazaar
Manicuring, Hairdressing and Shampooing
Use Cream Jasmine, an excellent toilet cream
135 State Street, SPRINGFIELD

MANICURING and SHAMPOOING by appointment. AGNES T. MITSCHKE, 155 Belmont ave.; phone 4008-W.

DEPARTMENT STORES

Meekins, Packard & Wheat
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
HIGH GRADE FURNISHINGS FOR THE HOME
Dry Goods and Women's Ready-to-Wear Apparel

STEIGER'S SPRINGFIELD
WHERE IS SOLD
DISTINCTIVE APPAREL
For Women and Children
Together with the Varied Accessories of Dress

CONFECTIONERY

Jensen's
319 Main St.
Makers and Retailers of
FINE CHOCOLATES

MILLINERY

MABELLE
Millinery
356 Main Street, Springfield
Room 502

DRESSMAKERS

NEW IDEA DRESSMAKING PARLOR
Bring your material and I will design, cut, fit your gown and supervise your sewing. $1.50 first day, $1 thereafter. MRS. O. E. TOWNSEND, 137½ State St.

PIANOS

L. E. DEFAUT
Factory Distributor, 356 Main St.
HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS
Daily Demonstration of Player-Piano

PICTURES AND FRAMES

WE FRAME PICTURES
J. H. MILLER CO.
21 Harrison Avenue, Springfield, Mass.

TAILORS

LADIES' and gentlemen's tailor; suits made to order; cleaning and repairing. N. PFEIFFER, 148 Walnut st.; tel. 8530.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS

J. E. NEWTH
Painting, Paperhanging and Decorating
43 Claremont St., Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,
Merchants may send advertising intended for the Monitor to MRS. A. B. STOCKER, 19 Hiawatha street.

LEATHER GOODS

WEEKS' Leather Store
395 MAIN STREET
Trunks Umbrellas
Regal Shoes for Men

LAUNDRIES

The Song of the Happy Home
NO SPOTS AT SCOTT'S
WE SPECIALIZE IN FAMILY WORK
CONWAY LAUNDRY CO.
Tel. 2631 31 Sanford St.
Wet Wash, Family and Finished Work

CLOTHIERS

The W. J. WOODS CO.
OUTFITTERS
TO MEN AND BOYS
The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
311-313 Main Street

MEN'S TAILORS

C. M. KELTON
180 WORTHINGTON STREET
Men's Tailor Custom Shirts

COAL

Maynard Coal Co.
"Old Company Lehigh Our Specialty"
Tel. 180 or 5652

CARLISLE COAL
Tel. 1301 3 Elm St.

JEWELERS

Woods & Co., 404 Main St.
Jewelers
FINE WATCH REPAIRING

CHINA, ART GOODS, ETC.

CHARLES HALL
THE HALL BUILDING
Importers and Makers of Objects of Industrial Art
Pottery—Wood—Metal—Fabric

GROCERS

ARTHUR A. CALL
Fine Groceries
144 State Street - Springfield

MARKET AND LUNCH ROOM

Everything Good to Eat
THE FIFTH WARD MARKET
473 State St. C. A. Wright
THE WRIGHT LUNCH, 6 Walnut St.

SHOES AND HOSIERY

GOOD SHOES AND HOSIERY
For All the Family
Fine Shoe Repairing
MORSE & HAYNES CO.
376 Main Street

KALAMAZOO KALAMAZOO

MILLINERY

GUELDA BIRT
Millinery
136 South Burdick, Kalamazoo, Mich.

ACKER'S Millinery and Hat Shop, cor. South and Burdick sts. A continuous showing of up-to-date Fall Hats.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

NEW ART SHOP
Embroideries and materials for the most popular work of the day. MRS. MIRA A. HALL, 106 W. Main st.

SHOES

BELL SHOE HOUSE
Foot Fitters
I. ISENBERG, Prop. 124 E. Main St.

ELECTRICIANS

J. D. PLATING, electrical wiring of all kinds; estimates given on all classes of work. 718 Simpson st.; phone 1708-R.

BARBER SHOP

ALLCOCK'S BARBER SHOP—Safety razors sharpened; a satisfied customer is our best ad. 124 W. Main, Kalamazoo, Mich.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

VAN PEENEN & SCHRIER—Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings specialists. Main street.

COAL AND WOOD

COAL—WOOD—COKE.
W. P. DARLING.
Phone 118. 820 First St.

LAUNDRIES

KALAMAZOO LAUNDRY CO. — Dry cleaning, shoe repairing; family washings a specialty. 219-221 North Rose st.

CLEANING AND DYEING

For FIRST-CLASS CLEANING try "THE PARIS"
222 W. Main, Kalamazoo. Phone 157

KALAMAZOO, MICH.,

Advertisers may send advertising for the Monitor to MRS. INA E. CARDER, 310 W. Main Street.

BAKERY

PINCKNEY'S
(Formerly Bryant's). Satisfy yourself that our pies, rolls, bread, cookies, homemade cake, have the real "homemade flavor." Phone number 4060. 304 W. Main.

GROCERS

THERE is no question as to the purity of Riviera oil or Gregg's olive oil; I sell both, also carry the best of fresh vegetables; everything guaranteed to please; cut prices on all groceries. S. O. BENNETT, Spot Cash Grocery, 220 N. Burdick.

YOUR GROCERY order will receive personal attention if sent to MRS. F. E. DONNELLY, 613 Davis st. Phone 2132 J.

CONFECTIONERY

HARVEY CANDY CO.—We stand on the foundation of quality; our aim is satisfied customers. 114 S. Burdick st.

MEAT MARKETS

FOR choice home fresh meats, poultry, fresh eggs, home rendered lard, go to H. CROCKER, 142 Portage st., Kalamazoo, Mich.

MUNRO & CO., highest grade meats at moderate prices; reliable and convenient delivery. North st. and Douglass av.

UPHOLSTERING AND REFINISHING

A. C. KERSTEN, upholstering and refinishing; old furniture rebuilt. 151-53 E. Water st., Kalamazoo, Mich.; phone 2033.

FLORISTS

ERB & ERB—Cut Flowers and General Decorating
106 West Main Street Phone 642

PHOTOGRAPHERS

NEIFERT STUDIO—Commercial and Portrait Photography. 808 Bank bldg. Phone 2503. Kalamazoo, Mich.

INSURANCE

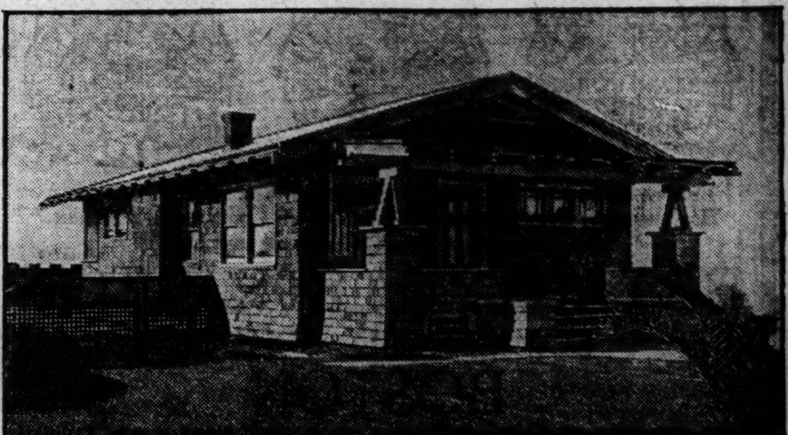
JAMES O. BROWN
General Insurance Agency
5-7 Chase Block. Phone 528

MECHANICAL PATTERNS

GLOBE PATTERN WORKS—Constructors of wood and metal patterns; prompt, efficient service. 128 Eleanor st. Tel. 2963.

HOME BEAUTIFUL HOME BEAUTIFUL

BUNGALOW PLANS BUNGALOW PLANS

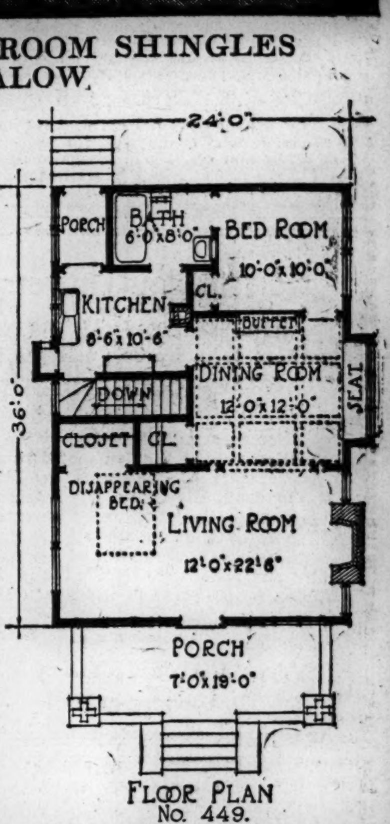


A TYPICAL FOUR-ROOM SHINGLES BUNGALOW

NO. 449. A typical shingles bungalow is this house of four rooms. The living room occupies the entire front and has a reversible concealed bed, which closes into a large closet. The dining room has beam ceilings and a built-in buffet of mission design. The bedroom has windows on two sides and a door opening into the bath. The fireplace is built of over-burned clinker brick. The estimated cost is $1500.

This paper has made special arangements with the designer for his personal answers to all inquiries and questions which may arise relating to the proper treatment of details and interiors for the designs featured on this page. As the author of the Craftsman Bungalow Plan Book, he is informed to the minute on all phases of the artistic home, and his advice and recommendations, gladly given without charge, always proves beneficial to the prospective home builder. The above design is selected from this 112-page book which he will mail to any address postpaid upon receipt of the price, $1.00. This bungalow publication is entirely devoted to designs and plans ranging in price from $600.00 to $4000.00.

As an additional offer to the readers of this paper, he will furnish complete detailed blue print plans and specifications of the above design for $5.00. Please address all correspondence relating to inquiries, plan books or plans and specifications to the above mentioned designer, JUD YOHO, the Bungalow Craftsman, 1045 Second ave., Seattle, Wash., and it will receive his prompt attention and detailed replies.—*Advertisement.*



FLOOR PLAN No. 449.

LIGHTING FIXTURES LIGHTING FIXTURES

BRASCOLITE (PATENTED) BRASCOLITE (PATENTED) BRASCOLITE (PATENTED)
THE LIGHTING FIXTURE PARAMOUNT
SUITABLE DESIGNS FOR ALL CLASSES OF SERVICE
LUMINOUS UNIT COMPANY
CHICAGO, 19 S. 5th Avenue NEW YORK, 253 Broadway
ST. LOUIS U. S. A.
LOS ANGELES 1621 S. Grand Avenue

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Berkeley Liquid Wax
For Floors, Interior Woodwork and Furniture
Apply with a cloth and in a few minutes polish with a clean cloth. Wears better, cannot become sticky and gives better polish than the old fashioned paste Wax.
Gals. $3.00, Half Gals. $1.75, Quarts $1.00, Pints 60c. Will mail you enough to do one floor for 35c.
Manufactured by
JOHN A. ROBINSON
63 Oliver Street, Boston, Mass.

MANCHESTER, N. H.

PAINTERS' SUPPLIES

John B. Varick Co.
MANCHESTER, N. H.
BRUSHES of every description at very low prices. Paint and Varnish Brushes, Whiting and Rubberset makes, Dusters, Floor Brushes, Tumbler Brushes, Wire Scratch Brushes, Window Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, Kalsomine Brushes, Graining Combs.

GROCERS

C. D. STEELE
TABLE SUPPLIES
3 STORES { 776 Elm St. / 653 Chestnut St. / 815 Chestnut St.

SHOES

The Geo. W. Dodge Shoe Company
WALKOVERS
931 Elm St., Manchester, N. H.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

BESSE-ELDRIDGE CO.
Men's and Boys'
CLOTHING, SHOES AND HATS
Right Goods—Fair Prices

JEWELERS

GEO. E. PEARSON
JEWELER
922 Elm Street, next to City Hall

CONCORD, N. H.

CATERERS

Baker, Caterer and Restaurateur
G. NARDINI & SON
6 North Main Street

GARAGES

Eagle Garage
Opp. State House, rear Eagle Hotel
CONCORD, N. H.
FRED L. JOHNSON, Prop.

DRY GOODS

DAVID E. MURPHY
DRY GOODS
76 to 82 North Main St., Concord, N. H.

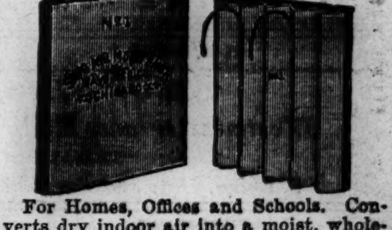
JEWELERS

W. L. FICKETT & CO.
JEWELERS
Choice gifts in sterling silver and cut glass

If your dealer cannot supply our
LIGHTING FIXTURES
Give us his name and we will send you our Illustrated Booklet
We make complete Installations in Chicago and Vicinity. Original Designs. Material and Workmanship Guaranteed. Reasonable Prices. Display Rooms, 617-631 W. Jackson Boulevard
CHICAGO, ILL.
METAL ARTS & CRAFTS CO.
Mention Monitor.

HEATING APPLIANCES

SāVō Air Moistener



For Homes, Offices and Schools. Converts dry indoor air into a moist, wholesome atmosphere, when filled with water and placed on the back of any radiator out of sight.
Saves Furniture, Pianos, Books, Paintings, Wall Paper, Plants, etc.
Three sizes, $2.00, $1.75 and $1.00.
Write for free illustrated booklet
SāVō Manufacturing Co.
Dept. M, 320 N. Y. Life Bldg., CHICAGO

LUMBER

FIR LUMBER, Red Cedar Shingles, etc. Send for price list. Selling direct to consumer the carlot way. For middle West trade only. KARLOT LUMBER COMPANY, Tacoma, Wash.

ADVERTISEMENTS
Intended to appear in all editions of
SATURDAY'S MONITOR
Should reach the Monitor office
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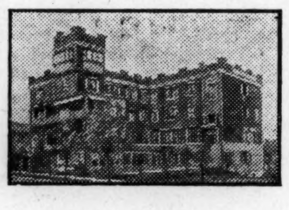

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RARE EXHIBITS BY GOVERNMENTS FOR FARM CONGRESS

Delegates From All Over World Expected to Attend Meeting and Exposition at Denver

DENVER, Col.—Delegates from practically every country are expected to attend the farm congress which will be held in this city Oct. 4-7, and the exposition that has grown from the needs of the congress, Sept. 26-Oct. 10. The United States government and that of Canada will have exhibits of rare value from an educational standpoint. Twenty western states will call attention to their resources by displays of crops and agricultural machinery, industrial, commercial and varied industries, minerals, mining exhibits and tractor shows.

In connection with the event low railway fares have been arranged for visitors who wish to see this exposition and also enjoy the Colorado scenery, and more than 50 trips into the heart of the Rocky mountains have been planned.

The convention will open on Monday with addresses of welcome by the president of the congress and George A. Carlson, Governor of Colorado. On Monday evening the governors of several states will speak, and there will be an agricultural talk by former Gov. Elias M. Ammons of this state. The subjects for Tuesday will include crops and soils, irrigation and forestry, marketing and rural credits. Wednesday will be devoted to livestock and dairying, and the international session will be held Wednesday evening, when representatives of various countries will exchange ideas concerning farming methods. Subjects of a general character will be taken up on Thursday, and the congress will end with the business session Thursday evening.

The exhibits of the United States and Canadian governments are to be housed in the Auditorium, which is one of the largest buildings of its kind west of the Mississippi river, and which is to be used as the pivotal center of the exposition group of 12 buildings.

A prospective characteristic of the exhibition is the prominence given the achievements of women. Attractive displays will be made of work done by women and children in the line of domestic arts.

Motion pictures will depict life on the farm in its various phases. There will be pictures showing the manufacture of the various products shown in the exposition exhibits and also views portraying romantic features of field and farm.

The minerals and mines exhibit will exemplify all kinds of concentration and operating metallurgical processes. The building is of ample proportions for one of the most comprehensive displays of minerals and coals ever shown. Wyoming will contribute much to this display. A model dairy building will include everything, from a herd of fancy cows brought down from the Colorado Agricultural College to the latest refrigerating devices. All the latest ideas and inventions which have to do with motor cars and with gas and electrical appliances are to be shown, and demonstration exhibits will be made under the direction of agricultural colleges and experimental stations showing the advanced methods used today in research work by the United States government.

Officers of the congress are: President, Frank W. Mondell of Newcastle, Wyo.; vice-presidents, W. C. Edwards of Wichita, Thomas P. Cooper of Fargo, N. D.; secretary-treasurer, Ralph H. Faxon of Wichita, and chairman of the board of governors, W. I. Drummond of Oklahoma.

MANUFACTURERS ARE TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO—The second annual conference of State Manufacturers Associations will be held in this city Sept. 22 and 23, bringing together the representatives of manufacturers from some 20 states. This meeting will mark a new step in the organization's work. Its first year was spent in encouraging organization in several states, in exchanging printed matter and consulting one another on the problems before each state association. At the coming gathering specific problems, such as workmen's compensation, fire insurance, transportation and uniformity of state laws affecting manufacturers will be taken up.

Chairman of the conference is George Wrightman of Des Moines, Ia., and its secretary is C. C. Gilbert of Nashville, Tenn. Membership consists of the following: Georgia State Manufacturers Association, Illinois Manufacturers Association, Indiana Association of Manufacturers & Commerce, Iowa State Manufacturers Association, Kentucky Manufacturers & Shippers Association, Employers Association of Massachusetts, Michigan Manufacturers Association, Minnesota Employers Association, the Associated Employers of Missouri, Nebraska Manufacturers Association, Manufacturers Association of New Jersey, Associated Manufacturers & Merchants of New York, Ohio Manufacturers Association, Oklahoma State Manufacturers Association, Washington Manufacturers Association, Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association, Manufacturers Association of Utah, Tennessee Manufacturers Association, Virginia Manufacturers Association and the Wisconsin Manufacturers Association.

WILL BUILD NEW CITY HALL

CISCO, Texas—Contract was let last night for a new city hall to cost $10,600, says the Dallas News.

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Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

STOCK MARKET INCLINED TO MOVE LOWER

Prices Irregular and in Number of Cases Higher at First, but Reaction Starts Later—Boston Dull

Another session of light trading for the New York stock market was the indication in the early dealings this morning, and prices were irregular. Gains were the rule, at first, however, and in a few cases they were substantial. American Locomotive rose more than a point at the opening, and then fell back, but General Motors advanced three points. Tennessee Copper sold a substantial fraction lower.

Boston was practically devoid of feature. The tone was about firm. Butte & Superior sold ex-dividend and sold off the amount of the payment of $5.75. Trading was quiet.

At the end of the first half hour the New York list grew more active and prices became heavy.

Boston also sagged.

Stocks continued to move in a perfunctory way throughout the first half of the session. Although there were some rallies, net losses generally prevailed at midday. Crucible Steel opened up ⅛ at 94¼, and dropped 2 points. American Car & Foundry was up ½ at the opening at 70, and after improving to 70¼ declined nearly 2 points. Bethlehem Steel was up a point at 347 at the opening, and dropped to 335½ before midday. Lackawanna Steel was off ½ at the opening at 69⅛, and declined well under 68. United States Steel opened up ½ at 75⅜, and declined more than a point.

Willys-Overland opened off ¼ at 86, declined 3 points and regained part of the loss before midday. Pennsylvania Company was off 3 points at 87. There was little doing in the railroad shares and prices generally were lower.

Copper Range opened off ½ at 54½ on the local exchange and dropped the fraction before midday. Fractional improvement was recorded by Alaska Gold and New Idria. Osceola dropped a point to 84. American Zinc opened off ½ at 52½ and declined under 52. Quincy opened unchanged at 83 and dropped a point.

North American had a good gain in the early afternoon. Colorado Fuel also advanced sharply. Otherwise the New York market was almost featureless. Ventura Oil was in demand on the local exchange. The general tone was fairly steady at the beginning of the last hour.

New York total sales, 467,600 shares; $2,230,000 bonds.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Speculative activity in the naval stores market is reported on the increase, says the New York Commercial. Sales in the southern markets have been materially larger and the market has met with satisfactory support. The local value of turpentine was 41½@42c per gallon, an advance of 1 to 1½c per gallon over previous quotations. Receipts yesterday included eight casks of turpentine from Norfolk.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday's market—Spirits firm at 38¾c. Sales 100, receipts 149, shipments 496, stock 20,930. Rosins firm. Sales 414, receipts 738, shipments 1,183, stock 64,090. Prices, WW $5.95, WG $5.80, N $4.90, M $4.27½@@4.30, K $3.45, I $3.25, H $3.25, G $3.20, F $3.15, E $3.10, D $3.07½, B $3.05.

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK—Curb market irregular: Standard Motors 10@¾, Inter Merc Mar 3@¼, do pfd 14½@⅝; Int Motors 26@28, do pfd 56@60; Nipissing 6⅞ @7; Int Pet 9⅝@⅞; Can Steel 32½ @¾; Submarine Boat 46¾@47; Lake 17¼@¾; Kennecott 53½@¾; Triangle 7¾@8; World's Film 3¾@⅞; Magma 15@½ ex div; Can Far Fdry 105@107, do pfd 117@118; Cramp 85½@87; Hendee, 33½@34½; Car light Power 8¾@⅞.

WEATHER

BOSTON AND VICINITY PREDICTIONS BY THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU: Generally fair tonight and Friday, and somewhat cooler moderate westerly winds.

WASHINGTON — The United States weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; thunder showers; somewhat lower temperature: moderate variable winds.

The temperature continues high over the Ohio valley, the middle states and New England, with little indication of immediate change. The weather continues fair except local showers in the lake regions, upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys and the gulf states. The pressure is above normal over all sections except a slight depression in the Canadian Northwest. High pressure areas are central on the middle Atlantic and over the central Rocky mountain regions.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m.	79	10 a. m.	86
12 noon	90	2 p. m.	94

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m. today)

Albany	74	New Orleans	76
Buffalo	72	New York	72
Chicago	72	Philadelphia	72
Denver	44	Pittsburgh	74
Des Moines	62	Portland, Me.	78
Jacksonville	80	San Francisco	58
Kansas City	68	St. Louis	76
Nantucket	74	Washington	76

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises	5:23	High water,	4:15 a.m., 4:45 p.m.
Sun sets	5:54		
Lengt hof day	12:31	Moon sets	10:31 p.m.

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 6:24 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	32¾	32¾	32⅜	32⅝
Al-Chal Mf Co	43¾	43¾	41⅞	42½
Al-Chal Mf Copf	70⅞	70⅞	70	70
Am Ag Chem	61½	61½	61½	61½
AmBeet Sugar	65⅛	65¼	64	64⅞
Am Can	61¾	62	60⅛	60⅛
Am Car Fy	70	70¼	68⅜	69½
Am Cotton Oil	50	50½	50	50½
Am Express	102	102	102	102
Am H & L	8⅜	8⅜	8¼	8¼
Am H & L pf	36⅞	37¼	36⅞	37¼
Am Ice Sec Co	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
Am Linseed Oil	20	20	19½	19½
Am Loco	57⅞	57⅞	56¼	57
Am Smelting	80¾	81	80⅝	80¾
Am Smeltidg pf	106½	106½	106½	106½
Am Steel Fy	55	55⅝	54½	54¾
Am Sugar	108⅜	108⅜	108	108
Am Tel & Tel	123½	124¼	123½	124
Am Woolen	44	44	44	44
Am Woolen pf	94	94	94	94
Anaconda	71¾	71¾	70⅞	71⅛
Atchison	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
Atchison pf	99	99	98⅞	98⅞
At Coast Line	103	103	103	103
Bald Loco	80½	80½	79	79½
Bald Loco pf	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
Balt & Ohio	83½	83¾	82¾	83
Beth Steel	347	347	335½	341
Beth Steel pf	154½	169	154½	169
B F Goodrich	63¼	63¼	62½	63
*Butte & Super'r	59½	60	59	59½
Cal Petroleum pf	43¾	44	43¾	43¾
Can Pacific	153½	154	153¼	154
Cent Leather	43¾	44¼	43¾	44
Cent Leather pf	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
Ches & Ohio	48⅝	48⅝	47½	47¾
C M & St Paul	84	84⅜	83¾	84⅜
Chi & G West	12	12	11¾	11¾
*Chino Copper	44	44	43⅝	43¾
Chi R I & Pac	20½	20¾	19¾	20⅛
Col Fuel	47⅜	54	46¼	52⅝
Com Tunnel	10c	10c	10c	10c
Con Gas	126¾	126¾	126⅞	126⅞
Corn Products	17⅜	18	17¼	18
Corn Prod pf	84	84½	84	84½
Crucible Steel	94¼	94½	92⅛	92⅝
Crucible Steel pf	107½	106½	106	106⅜
Domes Mine Ltd	21⅜	23½	21⅜	22½
D S S & A pf	9	9	9	9
Eleec Stor Bat	72	72	72	72
Erie	30⅜	30½	29⅞	30
Erie 1st pf	51½	51½	50¾	50⅜
Erie 2nd pf	40	40	39	39
Gen Electric	171½	171½	170¼	170¼
Gen Motor	257	266	257	263
Gen Motor pf	114½	115	114⅛	115
Gt Nor Ore	41¾	41¾	41	41½
Gt Nor pf	118⅝	118⅝	118⅛	118⅛
Gug Ex Co	64¾	64¾	64½	64½
Harv of N J	107	107	107	107
Hav Elec pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
Illinois Cent	103	103	102¾	102¾
Inspiration	34¾	34¾	34⅜	34¾
Int Agr Corp	19	19	19	19
Int Ag Corp pf	38⅜	38½	38⅜	38½
Inter Con Corp	20½	20½	20½	20½
Int Cons Corp pf	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
Inter Met	20¼	20¼	20	20
Inter Paper	10	10⅝	10	10⅝
Inter Paper pf	38	39	38	39
Kan City So	26¼	26¼	25⅞	25⅞
Kan City So pf	59	59	59	59
Lack Steel	69⅛	69¼	67¾	68⅜
Lehigh Valley	143	144	142¾	144
Long Island	47	47	47	47
Louis & Nash	118	118	118	118
Max Motor 1stpf	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
Miami	27½	27½	27¼	27⅜
Mex Petrol	85¾	85¾	84	84⅜
MoKan & Tex	6¾	6¾	6½	6½
Mon Power Co	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
MoKan & Tex pf	15	15	14½	14½
Mo Pacific	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
M & St	10	11	10	11
Nat C & S	82	82	82	82
Nat Enamel	26⅞	26⅞	26	26⅝
Nat Lead	63⅝	63⅝	63¼	63¼
Nevada Con	14½	14½	14½	14½
N Y Air Brake	145	145½	144½	144½
N Y C	92½	92½	91¾	92
N Y C & St L	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
N Y N H & H	66¾	67	66½	66½
N & W	109⅛	109½	109⅛	109½
North Am	72	73½	72	73
Northern Pac	107⅜	107¼	107¼	107¼
O & W	27	27	27	27
Pacific Mail	30	30	30	30
Pennsylvania	109¼	109¼	108¾	109
Peoples Gas	117⅜	117½	117⅜	117½
Phila Co	87	87¾	87	87¾
Pittsburgh Coal	33	33	33	33
Pitts Coal Pf	101	101	101	101
Pressed St Car	61½	61½	60½	61
Quicksilver	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
*Ray Con	22	22	21⅞	22
Reading	149½	149½	148¾	149
Rep I & S	42⅞	43⅞	42¾	43⅞
*Rep I & S pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
Rumely	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
Rumely pf	7	7⅛	7	7
Rutland pf	22	22	22	22
Ry Steel S	39	39	38½	38½
*Sears-Roe pf	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼
Sloss Sheffield	53	53	51	52
So Pacific	88⅞	88⅞	88⅝	88¾
Southern Ry	15¾	15¾	15½	15¾
Standard Mill	64	65	64	65
Stand Mill pf	76½	76½	76½	76½
Studebaker	117½	117½	115½	117⅛
Tenn Copper	55	55⅛	54½	55
Texas Co	155	155	155	155
Third Av	59⅜	58¾	58	58¾
Union B & P	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
Union Pacific	129	129¼	128¾	129
U S Express	65½	65½	65½	65½
U S Rubber	50½	52	50½	51⅜
U S Rub 1st pf	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
U S Steel	75⅜	75½	74¼	74½
U S Steel pf	113⅜	113⅜	113	113⅝
*Utah Copper	66	66	65½	65½
Va-Car Chem	37⅛	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞
Va I C & C	60	60	59	59
W Maryland	28½	28½	28	28
Western Union	76⅝	76⅞	76⅜	76⅞
Westinghouse	117	117⅛	115¼	115¾
West'house pf	134½	134½	134½	134½
Willys-Overland	186	186	183	186
Woolworth	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞

*Ex-dividend.

LONDON LIST DULL AGAIN; TONE STEADY

Trading in American Shares Professional, but Prices Are Firmer—Quietness Chief Feature of All Departments

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Markets quiet and unchanged.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON — Although trading on the stock exchange was not brisk today, the tone generally was steady. The war loans were harder, notwithstanding Premier Asquith's statement that the cost of war was increasing.

Business in Americans was quiet and professional, although the list was firmer on advices from New York. Canadian Pacific was dull. Grand Trunks were mixed, with the feeling with regard to the shares more cheerful in the main.

Home railways, although slow, held well. South American rails were steady but dealings on a small scale. Foreigners were idle pending developments at the Paris settlement. There was buying of Japanese issues. Mining shares were the most active under lead of Kaffirs, and sentiment was optimistic.

Shipping descriptions were less active.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

		Decline
Consols money	65¼	..
Atchison	99½	1¾
Baltimore & Ohio	81¼	2¼
Canadian Pacific	152⅞	⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio	46½	
Chicago Great Western	11¼	1½
St. Paul	82	2¼
Denver & Rio Grande	6	..
Erie	30	..
do 1st pf	50	1¼
Illinois Central	101	
Louisville & Nashville	114	4½
Kansas & Texas	6⅞	*½
New York Central	90	2½
Norfolk & Western	107	2⅝
Pennsylvania	108	1⅜
Reading	148⅛	1
Southern Railway	15½	¼
Southern Pacific	87	1⅞
Union Pacific	128½	1
United States Steel	73½	1⅜
Exchange	4.68	..

*Advance.

RAILWAY POINTS

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad private car, No. 99, occupied by Vice-President C. E. Bryan and party passed through Boston over the Boston & Maine system today en route from Mt. Whittier to Chicago.

The Pennsylvania railroad has added new swinging truck steel cars to the equipment of the Adams Express Company special which is operated jointly with the New Haven railroad between Boston and the West.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—				
Sept	1.00½	1.03	.99½	1.03
Dec	.94¼	.96¼	.93½-	.96⅛
May	.97¾	.99¼	.97	.99⅛-
Corn—				
Sept	.71½	.72¾-	.71¼	.72⅝
Dec	.56⅞	.57⅛	.56½-	.57
May	.57⅞	.58⅜	.57¾	.58⅛-
Oats—				
Sept	.36½	.36½	.35⅞	.37⅜-
Dec	.35⅞	....	....	.36¼b
May	.38⅜	.38⅜	.38⅜	.38⅝b
Pork—				
Sept	12.60	12.60	12.47	12.47
Oct	...	12.05	12.47	12.55
Jan	15.15	15.15	14.97	15.00
Lard—				
Sept	...	....	....	8.02
Oct	8.15	8.15	8.02	8.02
Jan	8.70	....	....	8.60

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat — The market was irregular. Selling was restricted, however, by the strength of the cash situation. The general news was mixed and the commission house trade was influenced accordingly. Weather conditions were fairly favorable in the American and Canadian Northwest, but there some heavy rains in the Southwest. Complaints as to weather conditions would have had more effect but for the forecast which was for settled weather over the country.

Corn—Was irregular. The declines were checked by short-covering. There was not much country selling. Some complaints of wet weather were received from Nebraska and Iowa. The forecast, however, was for general clear conditions and no frost was indicated. Foreign markets were barely steady.

Oats—Were quiet and steady. Some of the large cash houses were among the buyers. There was occasional hedge pressure. The speculative support was not active.

PRESIDENT WEARS PINNED FLAG

WASHINGTON—President Wilson wore a miniature American flag, which was pinned on him Wednesday on behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic annual encampment, which will be held here later this month.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK—Metal exchange quotations are: Lead offered 4.50; tin 33.12½ @33.62½.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska	33	33	32⅜	32½
Am Ag Ch pf	96	96	96	96
Amoskeag	63	63	63	63
Am Sugar	108½	108½	108¼	108¼
Am Sugar pf	114	114¾	114	114¾
Am Tel	123¼	124	123¼	124
Am Woolen pf	94	94½	94	94¼
Am Zinc	52½	52½	51⅞	51⅞
Anaconda	71	71¾	71	71
Ariz Com	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Atl Gulf & W I	17	17	16⅞	17
Atl Gulf pf	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Boston Elevated	77½	77½	77½	77½
Boston & Maine	24½	24½	24	24
Bos-Providence	233	233	233	233
*Butte & Sup	59½	60	59⅛	59½
Calumet & Ariz	62⅛	62½	62	62½
Copper Range	54½	54½	54	54
Daly West	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
East Boston	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
East Butte	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
Edison Elec	239	239½	239	239
Franklin	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
Granby	83½	83½	83½	83½
Greene-Can	38	38	38	38
Helvetia	35c	35c	35c	35c
Isl Creek Coal	48	48	47½	47½
Isl Creek pf	89½	89½	89½	89½
Isle Royale	27½	27½	27½	27½
Kerr Lake	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Lake Copper	14	14	14	14
Mass	10½	10½	10½	10½
Mass Gas	90⅝	90⅝	90½	90½
Mayflower	3½	3½	3½	3½
Mergenthaler	172½	172½	172½	172½
Mohawk	72½	72½	72¼	72½
New Arcadian	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
New Eng Tel	130½	130½	130½	130½
New Idria	10	10¾	10	10¾
Nipissing	6½	7	6½	7
North Butte	30	30	29⅞	29⅞
North Lake	1½	1½	1½	1½
N Y N H & H	66¾	67¼	66½	67
Old Colony	141½	142	141⅛	142
Osceola	85	85	84	84½
Pennsylvania	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
Pond Creek Coal	17⅞	17⅞	17½	17½
Pullman	160	160	160	160
Quincy	83	83	82	82
Rutland pf	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
Santa Fe	3	3	3	3
Shannon	7	7⅜	7	7
Shattuck & Ariz	24¾	24¾	24½	24½
South Lake	5½	5½	5½	5½
St Mary's	51	51¾	51	51¾
Sup & Boston	2 9/16	2 9/16	2½	2½
Swift & Co	118½	118¾	118	118¾
Tamarack	55½	56½	55¼	56¼
Torrington	35	35	35	35
Torrington pf	30	30	30	30
Tuolumne	41c	41c	41c	41c
Un Cop Land	1	1	1	1
Union Pacific	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¼
United Fruit	135	135	134½	135
Uni Shoe Mac	48¾	49	48¾	49
Uni Shoe M pf	29⅛	29½	29⅛	29½
U S Smelting	40½	40⅞	40⅜	40⅝
U S Smelting pf	46	46⅛	45½	45½
U S Steel	75½	75½	74½	74½
Utah Cons	12	12	12	12
*Utah Copper	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
Ventura	11	12	10⅞	12
West End	66	67	66	67
West End pf	84	84	84	84
Western Union	76½	77	76½	77
W H McElwain	98	98	98	98
Wolverine	57	57	57	57

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Am Tel & Tel 4s	37⅜	87¼	87⅜
Am Tel & Tel cv 4½s	101¼	100½	101¼
Atl Gulf & W I 5s	71¾	71½	71½
Pond Creek 6s	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
Western Tel 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝

NEW ENGLAND CO. HAS GOOD GAINS IN ITS EARNINGS

Comparative statement of earnings of the properties comprising the New England Company power system for August and the eight months ended Aug. 31, last, follows:

August—	1915	Increase
Gross earnings	$119,828	$47,947
Oper expenses & taxes	42,023	11,368
Net earnings	77,804	36,578
Bond interest	37,245	9,558
Balance	40,558	27,020
Note interest	9,728	8,224
Balance	30,830	18,796
Accrued pfd divs	27,045	6,495
Balance	3,785	12,300

The earnings and expenses of the Bellows Falls Power Company are included in statement of earnings for August, 1915, but are not included in statement for August, 1914.

Eight months—		Increase
Gross earnings	$909,008	$261,101
Oper expenses & taxes	336,400	85,240
Net earnings	573,508	175,861
Bond interest	269,454	47,707
Balance	304,053	128,153
Other interest	46,780	32,786
Balance	257,272	95,366
Accrued pfd divs	203,408	39,008
Balance	53,864	56,358

The consolidated earnings statement of the New England Company system includes the earnings and expenses of the Bellows Falls Power Company for months of April to August, inclusive, 1915, but they are not included in statement of earnings for the eight months ending Aug. 31, 1914.

"BRAVES" FIELD BOND ISSUE

Millett, Roe & Hagen, who financed the Fenway Park of the Boston American Baseball Club, are bringing out a new issue of $600,000 first mortgage 6 per cent bonds secured by the "Braves" field at Allston. The bonds are the obligation of the Commonwealth Realty Trust.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO ROAD'S BOND DECLINE

Although New Financing Was Expected to Strengthen Credit of Company Mortgage Obligations Are Still Low

NEW YORK—After Chesapeake & Ohio road reduced its dividend from 5 per cent to 4 per cent in the fall of 1913, the convertible 4½ per cent bonds declined to 77½ from the high of 92½ earlier in the year. The general mortgage 4½ per cent bonds also sold down to 90⅜ before the end of the year, showing a decline of more than 10 points from the high. It was in March the following year that arrangements were made to refinance the $28,500,000 maturing notes by sale of $33,000,000 five-year 4 per cent notes under an agreement to put $17,000,000 back into the property from earnings during the term of the new notes.

Arrangement was expected to substantially strengthen credit of the road, although it was understood that it would probably operate to stop dividends entirely on the stock—which has been the case. Yet mortgage bonds of the road have gone to still lower levels, near which most of them are now selling. Convertible bonds, after dropping another 10 points from the 1913 low, have been the only issue to show much advance from former low levels, having gained nearly eight points.

Low prices for Chesapeake & Ohio bonds for past three years, as compared with present prices, have been as follows:

	Pres price	1915 low	1914 low	1913 low
First cons mtge 5, 1939	102	102	101¾	103
General mtge 4½s, 1992	84½	82	85	90⅜
Genl funding and imp 5s, 1929	83½	83	91	95
Convertible 4½s, 1930	75¼	70	67½	77½

These bonds have nearly all felt effect of foreign liquidation, which helps to account for fact that they have steadily declined to lower levels, notwithstanding adoption of financing measures that should improve credit of the company. That the convertible bonds should show more improvement from their low level than the other issues, when the plan adopted by the company will operate against the payment of dividends on the stock for some years, seems something of a market anomaly, but it must be remembered that the convertibles had previously declined further than the other bonds.

The improvement that has taken place in Chesapeake & Ohio earnings since the first of the calendar year has probably had an influence in advancing the convertible bonds, although recent advance of about 15 points in the stock still leaves it far below the profitable conversion point.

MAVERICK MILLS DIVIDEND MAY BE REGULAR ONE

Maverick Mills directors furnish another agreeable contribution to the signs of textile betterment in their decision to pay a second quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the $950,000 preferred stock. Three months ago "a dividend" of 1½ per cent was declared but no official declaration was made that it could be accepted as the initiation of regular payments. The second dividend declared this week expresses more clearly the determination of the management to pay regular dividends so long as earnings warrant.

In addition to this $1.50 per share dividend directors also took action to extinguish a portion of the accured dividends. To this end a dividend of $3 per share was declared on the $750,000 preferred stock capitalization as of July 1, 1910. This makes the present arrears in dividends, amounting to a little more than 20 per cent, apply on the present outstanding issue of $950,000.

The company has made commendable progress in cutting down its relatively large floating debt. At one time it stood at almost $250,000. At present over $200,000 has been paid off, leaving a small balance of debt which another good year should easily extinguish.

The two dividends declared Tuesday are both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 25.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Atlanta Goldfield	31c	31c	31c
Calumet-Corbin	5c	4c	5c
Calumet-Mont	49c	45c	45c
Chief	92c	90c	92c
First National Copper	2½	2⅜	2½
Fortuna	84c	80c	83c
Fuller	4¼	4¼	4¼
Gold Cons	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Gold Lake	59c	59c	59c
Iron Blossom	65c	65c	65c
Iron Cap	2¼	2¼	2¼
Majestic	44c	44c	44c
Mexican Metals	21c	20c	20c
Majestic	44c	40c	40c
Mexican Metals	21c	18c	20c
Mother Lode	42c	40c	40c
New River	2½	2½	2½
New Baltic	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
Oneco	99c	99c	99c
Porcupine Vipond	65c	65c	65c
Rex Cons	52c	50c	52c
Southwestern Miami	85c	85c	85c
Stewart	94c	86c	86c
Success	85c	80c	80c
Triangle	8¼	8¼	8¼
United Verde Ex	6	6	6
Utah Metals	8⅜	8½	8½
Venture	60c	60c	60c
Yukon	2½	2½	2½
Zinc	40c	40c	40c

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the high, low and last sales today:

	High	Low	Last
Alaska cv	132	132	132
Am Ag Chem 5s	100	100	100
Am Ex 5s	75	75	75
Am T&T col 4s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
Am T&T cv 4½s	102½	101¼	102½
Armour 4½s	91⅞	91⅝	91⅞
Atch aj 4s	80⅞	80¾	80⅞
Atch g 4s	90¾	90½	90¾
Atch cv 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾
B & O 3½s	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
B & O 4s	85½	85¼	85¼
B & O cv 4½s	86½	86½	86½
Beth Steel fd	100	99¾	99¾
B R T 5s 1918	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
C & O cv	75⅝	75½	75⅝
R R T 5s	102	102	102
C B & Q gm 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼
C B & Q Ill 3½s	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
C B & Q 4s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
Con Gas cv 6s	115½	115½	115½
D & H fd	90¼	90	90¼
D & H 4s 1916	100½	100½	100½
Dupont Powder 4½	102¼	102	102
Erie cv A	64	63¾	64
Erie gm lien	69	68¾	69
Erie cv B	70	70	70
Erie g 4s	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
Gen Electric 5s	101½	101½	101½
Ill Cent fd	83	83	83
Int M Marine 4½s	74⅝	73½	74½
I R T fd 5s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
L S & M S d 4s '28	91	91	91
Lack Steel 5s 1950	84¼	84	84
L & N 4s	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
N Y Air Brake cv 6s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
N Y C d 6s full pd	104⅛	104	104⅛
N Y C 4s 1959	95	95	95
N Y C 4½s 1963	101⅞	101⅞	101⅝
N Y C 4¼s 1964	99	99	99
NY NH & H 6s	111	111	111
N Y Ry rf 4s	69½	68½	69½
Northern Pac 3s	62⅛	62	62⅛
Northern Pac 4s	89½	89½	89½
Pa gm ctf 4½s	97¼	97¼	97¼
Pa cv 4½s	102½	102½	102½
Pacific T & T 5s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
P S of N J 5s	86½	86½	86½
Ray Con 6s	115	115	115
Reading 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾
R I 5s	46½	46½	46½
R I fd 4s	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
R I gn 4s	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
So Pac cv 4s	80½	80½	80½
So Pac rf 4s	84¼	84⅛	84¼
So Pac cv 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼
So Ry 5s	97	96⅝	96⅝
St L & SF gen lien	43½	43½	43½
St Paul cv 4½s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
Third Av rf 4s	78¾	78⅜	78¼
Third Av aj 5s	78⅞	78½	78¾
U S Rubber 6s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
U S Steel 5s	102¼	102	102
Wabash 4s	13¼	13¼	13¼
Westinghouse cv	105½	105½	105½
West'house cv w i	115⅞	115¼	115½

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Opening Bid	Opening Asked	Closing Bid	Closing Asked
Registered 2s	97	98	97	98
coupon	97	98	97	....
Registered 3s	101	101⅜	100¾	....
coupon	100½	....	100¼	....
Registered 4s	109	110	109	110
coupon	109½	....	109½	....
Panama 2s '36	95	....	96	....
Panama 2s '38	96	....	96	....
Panama 3s '61	100½	....	100½	....
coupon	100½	....	100½	....

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 16)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore, Md.; A. Katzman; U. S.
Baltimore—H. A. Snelling of A. Brazer; Essex.
Baltimore—H. W. Strauss of Baltimore Bargain House; Adams.
Beaumont, Tex.—F. G. Michaelis; U. S.
Charleston, S. C.—L. Karesn; U. S.
Chicago—J. Cohen of Catalogue House; Essex.
Chicago—J. A. Ackerburg of A. M. Rothschilds & Co.; Parker.
Cincinnati—A. Cohen of Dan Cohen; Copley Plaza.
Fresno, Cal.—J. H. Mittenthal; U. S.
Jackson, Mich.—R. B. Mathews; U. S.
Minneapolis—Mr. Stewdebecher of Associated Buyers Co.; U. S.
Montgomery, Ala.—Jacob Cohen; U. S.
New York—L. H. Nölle of C. B., Rouss; Essex.
Philadelphia—A. Schwartz; U. S.
Philadelphia—Samuel Cohen of Bey Bros.; U. S.
Philadelphia—S. Berger; U. S.
Plattsburg, N. Y.—F. C. McDougall of E. G. Moore & Co.; Adams.
San Francisco—H. Cullinane of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S.
San Francisco—M. S. Nickelsberg of Cahn Nickelsberg & Co.; 157 South st.
Savannah—M. Blumenthal; U. S.
Scranton—Myer Davidow; Copley Plaza.
Shreveport, La.—B. A. Phelps; Adams.
St. Louis—J. J. Sensenbrenner; Essex.
St. Louis—W. H. Dittman of Dittman Shoe Co.; 153 Lincoln st.
St. John, N. B.—J. Weizel; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Amsterdam, Holland—L. C. Gompon; Parker.
Christiania, Norway—E. Bevin; Essex.
London, Eng.—C. Bridges of Munt Bros. & Co., Ltd.; Touraine.
Lynchburg, Va.—John V. Powers of Smith Briscoe & Co.; Essex.
Reading, Pa.—T. H. Shinn of Curtis Jones & Co.; U. S.
Waalwijk, Holland—G. Van Loon; Tour.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Oct	10.75	10.80	10.62	10.70
Dec	11.05	11.19	10.97	11.06
Jan	11.26	11.32	11.11	11.21
March	11.54	11.62	11.44	11.49
May	11.81	11.87	11.71	11.78
July	11.95	12.00	11.86	11.83

Spots, 10.80, up .05.

LIVERPOOL, 2 p. m.—Cotton futures barely steady, 3½ to 4½ points higher: sales 15,000 bales, including 12,400 American. Oct.-Nov. 6.27d; Jan.-Feb. 6.39d; March-April 6.45d; May-June 6.51d.

PROVISIONS

Arrivals

Str Ontario, Norfolk, with 34 barrels sweet potatoes, 4 pkgs figs, 36 bbls pears, 200 bags peanuts.

Str Katahdin, Jacksonville, with 22 bxs pineapples, 22 bbls squash, 896 bags cocoanuts.

The Metropolitan strs from New York 25 bxs raisins, 324 bxs grapefruit, 20 pkgs figs.

Boston Receipts

Apples 762 bxs, 661 bbls; cranberries 76 bbls, berries 423 bxs, peaches 8481 bskts and crts, watermelons 1 car, canteloupes 1 car, California oranges 462 bxs, grapefruit 447 bxs, cocoanuts 896 bags, California fruit 14 cars, pineapples 22 crts, grapes 6356 carriers, 8747 crts, raisins 1850 bxs, figs 24 pkgs, peanuts 200 bags, potatoes 9182 bush, sweet potatoe 698 bbls, onions 788 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today, 1031 pkgs; last year, 811 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Provisions

Flour — New wheat, spring patents, $5.35@6; special short patents, $5.75@6.35; spring clears in sacks, $4.30@4.90; winter patents, $5.25@5.75; winter straights, $4.90@5.60; winter clears, $4.60 @5.10; Kansas patents in sacks, $5.40 @6.

Millfeed — Spring bran, $23@23.50; winter bran, $23.25; middlings, $24.75@30; mixed feed, $25@29; red dog, $33; cottonseed meal, $32; linseed meal, $38.50; alfalfa meal, $24.70.

Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow, 91c; No. 3 yellow, 90½c; ship No. 2 yellow, 89½@90c; No. 3 yellow, 89@89½c.

Oats—No. 1 clipped white, 44c; No. 2 clipped white, 43c; No. 3 clipped white, 42c; fancy 40 lbs, 43½@44c; fancy 38 lbs, 43@43½c; regular 38 lbs, 42@42½c; regular 36 lbs, 41½@42c.

Cornmeal and Oatmeal — Granulated cornmeal $4.10 per bbl; bolted meal, $4.05; bag emal, $1.67@1.69; cracked corn, $1.69@1.71; rolled oatmeal, $5.10; new, rolled, $5.15; cut and ground, $5.61; feeding cornmeal, $1.72@1.74.

Hay—No. 1 large, $25; small, $23@23.50; No. 2 large, $21.50@22.50; small, $20.50@21.50; No. 3, $18@19; stock, $16 @17; East Med coarse, $19@20; fancy clover, mixed, $21@22; No. 2 clover mixed, $16@17; poor, $12@14.

Straw—Rye, $15; oat, $8.50@9.50.

Beans—Car lots choice pea, $3.25@3.30; No. 2, $3@3.10; yellow eyes, $3.15; red kidneys, $3.85@3.90; California small white, $3.25@3.30; Scotch green peas, $2.35@2.45; Canadian peas, $3; lima beans, 5¼c lb.

Butter—Northern creamery extra, 28@28½c; western creamery extra, 27@27½c; western first, 25½@26½c.

Eggs—Choice hennery and nearby, 41 @42c; eastern extra, 38@39c; western extra, 37@38c; western prime firsts. 29 @30c; western firsts, 27@28c; storage extras, 24@25; storage firsts, 22@23.

Fruit—Oranges, California, $4@6.50 box; cantaloupes, $2@4 crt; blueberries, 10@14c; watermelons, 12@30c each; peaches, 75c@$1.50 per 6-bskt carrier; bskts, 40c@$1; Delaware grapes, 50c@$1 per 8-bskt carrier, Moore's early 60@65c; bskts, 10@12c; grapefruit, $3 @5 box; cranberries, $1.75@2 crate.

Onions—Native 90c@$1 bu; Connecticut valley, $1.50@1.75 per 100-lb bag.

Apples — Williams, $2.50@3 bbl; Astrachans, $2@2.50; Duchess, $2.50@3; Wealthies, $2.50@3; Wolf River, $2.50 @3; Gravensteins, $2.50@3.50; bu boxes, 75c@1.25; pears, $1@1.50 per bu box; crabapples, 75c@$1 box.

Potatoes—New Maine, $1@1.10 bag; Jerseyt, $1.15@1.20; sweet, $2@2.50 bbl.

Sugar — The American and Arbuckle refineries quote granulated and fine as a basis at 5.30 cents per pound in 100-bbl lots and at 5.35@5.45 cents in 20-bbl lots. Wholesale grocers quote granulated and fine at 5.60 cents per pound in 100-lb bags and barrels.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 6160 tubs 4700 bxs 362,045 lbs butter, 348 bxs cheese, 3102 cs eggs; 1914, 5972 tubs 2480 bxs 338,313 lbs butter, 212 bxs cheese, 6174 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today, 10,435 pkgs butter, 432 bxs cheese, 12,129 cs eggs; 1914, 9525 pkgs butter, 3137 bxs cheese, 19,965 cs eggs.

Other Markets

ST. Louis, Sept. 15—Egg market weak and lower at 24c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15—Butter market steady; extras 24½c, extra firsts 23½c @24c, firsts 22@23c, packing stock 19@20c; receipts 11,819 pkgs. Egg market firm; firsts 22@22¾c, ordinary firsts 21 @21¾c, storage firsts 22½@24c; receipts 9983 cases.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 48⅜, off ⅛c.

LONDON—Bar silver 23 7-16, off ⅛d.

DO YOU SAVE?
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WM. H. COLVIN & CO.
104 S. La Salle St., CHICAGO

PROFITS IN VESSEL SHARES
at par value, $10 each; quarterly dividends have been paid at the rate of 12 per cent per annum. Established business. Write for Folder A 7.
AMERICAN NAVIGATION COMPANY
16 Beaver St., New York City

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 65
A quarterly dividend of two per cent on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15th, 1915, at the office of the Company, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 22, 1915.
JOHN W. DAMON, Asst. Treasurer.

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

STATEMENT OF READING FOR FISCAL YEAR

System's Report Shows Smaller Percentage Earned for Common Stock Than for Preceding 12 Months — Some Details

NEW YORK—Reading system's full pamphlet report for the year ended June 30, 1915, has just been issued. The report gives income accounts and balance sheets of the Reading Company, Philadelphia & Reading Railway, and Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company.

The combined income account and the separate details of the companies follow:

Joint operations of the three companies:

	1915	1914
Tot oper rev	$86,588,325	$91,583,656
Oper exp	60,948,505	65,326,688
Net oper rev	25,639,366	26,256,969
Chgs, taxes, add & bet	16,460,890	17,267,289
Surplus	9,178,476	8,989,680
Sinking fund*	477,176	499,320
Balance	8,731,300	8,490,360
Pf div Reading Co	2,800,000	2,800,000
Balance	†5,931,300	5,690,360
Com div, Reading Co	5,600,000	5,600,000
Surplus	331,300	90,360

*Sinking fund of general mortgage bonds of the Reading Company. †Adding to this amount $1,161,691 charged off by the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company during the year to additions and betterments included in the above charges, the total $7,092,991 is equal to 10.13 per cent on $70,000,000 common stock, as compared with 11.1 per cent earned on the same stock the preceding year, after crediting $2,024,783 for additions and betterments.

The income account for the year of the Philadelphia & Reading Company compares as follows:

	1915	1914
Total oper rev	$47,224,945	$50,456,896
Oper exp	31,125,387	33,368,924
Net oper revenue	16,099,558	17,087,972
Addit & bet	1,161,691	2,024,783
Balance	14,937,867	15,063,190
Chgs, txs & uncol rev	9,570,708	9,661,351
Surplus	5,367,159	5,401,838

The income account of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, for the year, compares as follows:

	1915	1914
Total oper rev	$30,086,512	$32,703,982
Oper exp	29,719,275	31,855,615
Net	367,237	848,367
Int on loans Rdg Co, etc	....	46,729
Surplus	367,237	801,638
Chgs & tax	306,664	86,248
Surplus	60,573	715,390

The Reading Company's income account compares as follows:

	1915	1914
Int divs*	$9,276,868	$8,422,778
Expenses	104,297	102,149
Net receipts	9,172,571	8,320,620
Chgs & tax	5,421,827	5,494,907
Surplus	3,750,744	2,825,722

*Does not include Philadelphia & Reading dividend.

The balance sheet of the Reading Iron Company as of June 30, 1915, shows assets valued at $16,896,158. The outstanding mortgage obligations, after deducting sinking fund securities deposited with the trustee of the Reading Iron Works mortgage, amount to $171,317 and the current liabilities amount to $425,492.

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston which may vary according to locality, follow:

Flour—Bread flour, $7.75, $8.75 and $9.50 bbl, $1@1.15 bag; pastry, $7.75 bbl, $1 bag.

Butter—Print, 36@38c lb; tub, 33c.

Eggs — Fancy brown, 47c doz; fresh laid Maine and New Hampshire 42c doz; fresh western first, 27@28c doz.

Sugar—Granulated, 6c per single lb; 5.60c per lb in 100-lb bags.

Beans—Medium pea 14c qt, $1.10 pk; California, 14c qt, $1.10 pk; yellow eyes, 14c qt, $1.10 pk; red kidney, 15c qt, $1.15 pk.

Potatoes—New, 4c qt, 20c pk; Maine, 15c pk, 55c bu, $1.40 per 2-bu bag; selected, 30c pk, $1.10 bu.

Oranges—California navels 35@45c doz.

ELECTRIC BOND & SHARE CO.

NEW YORK—The Electric Bond & Share Company, which some time ago took a 90 days' option on the $1,000,000 stock of the Camaguey Company, a Cuban light and power corporation, at $50 a share, has decided not to exercise the option. Officials of the Camaguey Company state that bank obligations have been nearly all paid off and there is a probability that with the close of the current year there may be funds to pay a small dividend, probably 2 per cent on the stock.

MATURITIES IN OCTOBER NEAR HIGH OF YEAR

Prospective Total of $120,000,000 Exceeded Only by June —Pennsylvania Road Leads

NEW YORK—There are approximately $120,000,000 of corporate securities maturing in this country during October, or a larger amount than in any other month of the year except June. Practically all of these maturities, however, have already been provided for by financing arranged earlier in the year, and the financial community has to face no new problems in connection with this large amount of securities falling due.

The largest maturity in October, and of the year as well, is that of approximately $87,000,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 3½ per cent convertible bonds, sold to stockholders at par in 1905, the funds going largely for improvements. Provision for maturity was made by the sale in January this year of $49,000,000 consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent bonds, due 1960, and by the sale in May of $65,000,000 general mortgage 4½ per cent bonds, due 1965. Due to the steady upward trend of interest rates in the past decade Pennsylvania now has to pay more than 1 per cent more for money than it did when the convertibles were sold.

New York Central has the next largest maturity next month, with approximately $20,000,000 notes coming due. To meet these will about exhaust the last of the proceeds of the $100,000,000 convertible 6 per cent debenture bond sale of April, and other arrangements will have to be made to provide for the small amount of Central and Lake Shore note maturities yet this year and in January, 1916.

The Erie notes due Oct. 1 have been provided for by the sale of bonds. What is left unredeemed of the original $15,000,000 General Motors note issue will be paid off in cash. Nothing has yet been announced regarding the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico receivers' certificates which last year were extended on about an 8 per cent basis.

Below are given the details of October maturities, exclusive of equipment issues and small miscellaneous bond and note maturities which make up the $120,000,000 total:

RAILROADS	
Pennsylvania conv 3½s Oct. 1	$86,827,000
N Y Cent 1-yr 5% notes, Oct. 1	18,051,000
Erie R R 1-yr, Oct 1	4,550,000
N O, Tex & Mex rec ctfs, Oct. 15	2,357,000
N Y Central sterling notes, Oct 15	1,911,000
Total	$113,696,000
INDUSTRIALS	
Gen Motors 6% notes, Oct. 1	$2,400,000
Broomfield bldg. trust 4% notes, Oct. 1	345,000
Hall Signal first 6s, Oct. 1	250,000
Indian Refining Serial 6s, Oct. 1	200,000
Croisic Realty 6s, Oct 1	200,000
Total	$3,195,000
PUBLIC UTILITIES	
Paterson Ry gen 6s, Oct 1	300,000
Alton Ry & Ill 5s, Oct 1	250,000
United Water & Lt. serial 6% notes, Oct. 1	750,000
Total	$750,000
Grand total	$117,846,000

FEATURES OF FOREIGN TRADE

WASHINGTON—Exports of $33,593,708 for Labor day week ending Sept. 11, the lowest since the war began, compare with an average of $51,058,000 for preceding 10 weeks, and excess of exports, likewise the lowest since a year ago August, compare with a similar average of $21,475,000. Favorable trade balance for two weeks of September to Sept. 11 was $37,200,000; for July and August, 1915, $228,400,000; and for fiscal year 1914-15 $1,094,000,000. Cotton exports for the week were 46,151 bales; since Aug. 1 they were 216,409 bales.

Exports of copper, for week ended Sept. 4, were 4,033,092 pounds; imports of ore matte, 1,436,000 pounds, and pigs, etc., 2,751,000 pounds.

CITIES SERVICE EARNINGS

Report of earnings of the Cities Service Company for August and the 12 months ended Aug. 31 last, shows these changes:

	1915	Increase
Aug gross	$312,735	$47,854
Net after exp	298,170	45,589
Surplus after charges	257,336	45,589
Bal after pfd div	126,503	51,589
12 mos gross	4,051,578	380,098
Net after exp	3,895,732	324,267
Surp after charges	3,405,752	180,709
Bal after pfd div	1,817,736	88,132

DIVIDENDS

Vacuum Oil Company declared regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable Oct. 30 to stock of record Oct. 14.

Electric Storage Battery declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Library Bureau declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

The Equitable Trust Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 6 per cent, payable Sept. 30, to holders of record Sept. 23.

The Ohio State Telephone Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

The New York Trust Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 8 per cent, payable Sept. 30. Books close Sept. 18 and reopen Oct. 1.

The Demerar Electric Company of Halifax has decided to pass the dividend usually paid in October. The company has been paying 4 per cent.

The Buffalo General Electric Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on common stock, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 30.

The Duquesne Light Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 1.

Directors of Maine Central railroad have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Oct. 1 to shareholders of record Sept. 15.

The Central Petroleum Company declared regular semi-annual dividend of $2.50 on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 24.

Julius Kayser & Co. declared regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on common, 1¾ per cent on first preferred and 1¾ per cent on second preferred.

Crowell & Thurlow Steamship Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 2½ per cent, payable Sept. 30. Books will be closed from Sept. 15 to 30.

Cincinnati & Hamilton Traction Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 per cent on the common and of 1¼ on the preferred stocks, payable Oct. 1.

The Sheffield Farms Slawson Decker Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 22.

The Metropolitan Trust Company of New York has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 6 per cent, payable Sept. 30. Books close Sept. 17 and reopen Oct. 1.

Standard Oil Cloth Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent each on its preferred A and B stocks, payable Oct. 1. Books closed Sept. 15, reopen Oct. 1.

The usual semi-annual dividends of 2 per cent on the preferred and common stocks of the New York & Harlem railroad will be paid Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 22.

New York State Railways declared usual quarterly dividends of 1¼ per cent on the preferred and 1 per cent on the common stocks, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 23.

The Creamery Package Company of Chicago has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common and preferred stocks, payable Oct. 10. Books close Oct. 1 and reopen Oct. 10.

The American Typefounders Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent on its preferred and of 1 per cent on its common stocks, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 10.

The Philadelphia Company declared usual semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on the preferred and the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common stocks, payable No. 1 to stock of record Oct. 1.

Silver King Coalition Mines Company declared a dividend of 15 cents a share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20. This dividend distribution amounts to $185,500. The total amount paid this year is $552,500.

The Reading Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the second preferred stock, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 28; also the regular 2 per cent on common stock, payable Nov. 11 to stock of record Oct. 26.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows these changes: Total reserve, £50,672,000, decrease £3,466,000; circulation £31,515,000, decrease £275,000; bullion £63,373,000, decrease £3,720,000; other securities £144,954,000, decrease £176,000; other departments £121,574,000, decrease £8,013,000; government securities £34,418,000, unchanged. Proportion of reserve to liabilities 23.90 per cent, compared with 25.10 per cent last week and compares with an advance from 19¾ to 21⅛ per cent in this week last year. Clearings through London banks for week £254,600,000 compared with £255,90,000 last week and £180,216,000 last year.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE SAME

LONDON—The Bank of England rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

GOOD BUYING OF EQUIPMENT BY RAILROADS

Inquiries and Orders for Locomotives Larger in Past Week Than in Months—Calculations for Early Part of 1916

With steel-making capacity so largely taken up for 1915 the trade is daily making calculations for the early months of 1916, says the Iron Age. There is more evidence that the hand of the railroads is being forced by the size of the foreign inquiry for steel to be shipped after Jan. 1. It looks now as though the railroads will all at once want a good many cars and locomotives and that they will have to take their turn after buyers who have been more forehanded.

Locomotive orders and inquiries have been larger in the past week than in months. Some car requirements are shaping up. In the case of the New York Central both rails and cars are up and rails for fall and winter delivery are expected to be placed at Buffalo. The Seaboard Air Line has ordered 7000 tons of rails and the Clover Leaf 3000 tons. Generally western roads have not begun to negotiate for next year's rails.

In war billets, blooms and large rounds, active inquiry now before the steel companies for the first quarter of 1916 covers about 200,000 tons. A recent sale of billets of 0.45 to 0.55 per cent carbon for shell forgings was at $40 at Ohio mill.

For work already under contract a few sales of plates, shapes and bars have been made for the first half of 1916 at 1.40c., Pittsburgh. For this year 1.35c. is the market on shapes and bars, though on the latter deliveries this year are more difficult, while plates are still to be had at 1.30c., Pittsburgh. In contrast with what was the rule for many months, eastern plate mills are getting a higher Pittsburgh price than those of the central West.

Tin plate mills find some falling off in demand, the packers' season thus far having been under expectations. Some mills now have only two or three weeks' orders ahead and there has been a slowing down of operations in western Pennsylvania.

Improvement in the sheet trade has been mainly due to automobile demand. On blue annealed sheets the advance has been from $1 to $2 a ton.

The report that fabricating orders in August reached 85 per cent of the country's capacity was a surprise. For the past six months the average has been 73 per cent, while in the last big year, 1912, it was probably not over 70 per cent. Chiefly interesting in new work is 25,000 tons of elevated road for Philadelphia. At Youngstown 3600 tons of new steel work construction has been awarded and altogether steel work additions are a larger factor in the structural trade than in months.

An advance of $2 to $3 in light rails brings 25 to 45 pound rails to a parity with standard sections at $28 a ton. Bar iron is also higher, Chicago mills having little to sell at 1.25c., while eastern mills are now asking 1.35c., Pittsburgh.

The scarcity of wire rods is more marked even at $30, Pittsburgh, and the wire situation is still largely dominated by export operations.

On purchases of 46,500 tons of basic pig iron by an eastern steel company for delivery in the first quarter of 1916, the buyer paid $17, delivered, for 10,000 tons, and $17.25 for the greater part of the remainder which was below the price some sellers had announced for next year. The possibility of bringing in central western iron was a factor. An inquiry for over 32,000 tons of pig iron for next year has come from the General Electric Company. As a rule foundries are not buying for next year and are disposed to contest the advances the furnaces have made lately.

MAINE CENTRAL'S FINANCING PLANS

Shareholders of the Maine Central railroad at their annual meeting on Oct 20, will vote on retiring $10,000,000 par of the road's outstanding stock and the issuance in place thereof of $3,000,000 par of preferred stock, to receive 5 per cent per annum in dividends and to have no voting power, and $7,000,000 25-year first mortgage bonds bearing interest at a rate of not exceeding 5 per cent per annum.

OIL PRICES ADVANCED

HOUSTON, Tex.—The Texas Company has advanced the price of Caddo light oil 5c a barrel to 70c; that of Caddo heavy 10c a barrel to 50c; that of Desoto light 10c a barrel to 60c, and that of Crichton light 10c to 50c.

ATLANTIC GULF'S POLICY FOR NEW SHIP BUILDING

Plan to Have Holding Concern Construct and Own Steamers on Own Account From Income

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship lines has fairly initiated an important policy in respect to future steamship construction. This policy is to have the parent or holding company build and own steamers on its own account. To date the large increase in Atlantic, Gulf's fleet has represented the construction efforts of the subsidiary companies.

If present plans of the Atlantic-Gulf management carry to maturity, it means that in all probability the parent organization will build and own $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 of new steamers during the next five years. This may be accepted as the minimum addition to the fleet. The officials see the opportunity where $7,000,000 could be advantageously invested in new tonnage during the next few years.

In line with its new policy the Atlantic-Gulf will build one of the two 5000-ton steamers just ordered from the Seattle Construction & Dry Dock Company. This boat will be paid for and owned by Atlantic-Gulf, and by it leased to the Ward line at a rental equal to interest on the investment, insurance and depreciation. The parent company will not try to make any profit on the transaction above a reasonable charge for interest on principal investment. The other of the two boats will be built and owned by the Ward line itself.

The Atlantic-Gulf management is strongly committed to the policy of upbuilding its fleet out of earnings. None of the tonnage constructed during the last seven years has involved a dollar of outside financing and it is the desire of the management to adhere to this policy.

The strong showing of profits this year would, it is felt, be unfortunate only if it should lead to a partial upsetting of these original plans, which have so far worked to the strong, ultimate advantage of shareholders.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

		Increase
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC		
First week September	$172,531	*$4,861
From July 1	1,698,951	138,728
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN		
First week September	$84,084	$1,728
From July 1	875,857	*64,197
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE		
First week September	$1,076,545	$15,395
From July 1	10,197,488	*372,520

*Decrease.

METAL PRICES IN LONDON

LONDON—Copper spot £69 2s 6d unchanged, futures £70 2s 65 unchanged, electrolytic £86 10s, up 10s; lead £22 16s 3d, off 1s 3d; spelter £68 10s unchanged; tin spot £153 15s, up £1 5s; futures £154, up 10s; straits £153 15s, up £1. Sales—Spot 20 tons; futures 20 tons.

CRUDE OIL ADVANCED

NEW YORK—Caddo light has been advanced five cents a barrel to 70 cents; Caddo heavy, 10 cents a barrel to 50 cents; De Soto five cents a barrel to 60 cents; Crichton, five cents a barrel to 50 cents.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM'S BIG DEPRECIATION CHARGES

In Past Six Years $365,687,000 Has Been Set Aside for This Item, Which Is Nearly One Third of Total Gross Income—Plant Practically Rebuilt

The Bell Telephone system in the United States has earned gross about $1,135,700,000 in the past six years and of this it has set aside for maintenance and depreciation $365,687,000, which is 32 per cent, or nearly one third of its gross income. In other words, nearly two years' gross earnings out of the last six years have been appropriated for maintenance and depreciation.

It is this practice which has given the system its great strength physically and financially.

The gross earnings, charges for maintenance and depreciation and ratio of the latter to the former for six years of the Bell system have been as follows:

	Gross earnings	Maintenance and deprec.	Ratio
1909	$149,914,708	$44,838,953	29.91%
1910	165,612,381	52,028,009	31.42
1911	179,477,998	58,840,354	32.78
1912	199,172,154	66,705,438	33.49
1913	215,572,822	70,182,970	32.56
1914	225,952,123	73,091,628	32.35

The ratio increased until such time as on account of new construction a smaller increase would be ample, although the ratio in the last two years was larger than in 1909 and 1910. The total set aside for maintenance and depreciation in six years was nearly as large as the gross earnings of 1911 and 1912 combined.

The ratio of maintenance and depreciation to total telephone plant value and the amount per subscriber for the six years have been as follows:

	Plant value	Maint. to plant	Subscribers	M't. per sub.
1909	$557,417,146	8.04%	3,588,247	$12.93
1910	610,909,964	8.51	4,030,668	13.46
1911	666,660,702	8.83	4,474,171	13.41
1912	742,287,631	8.99	4,953,477	13.66
1913	797,159,487	8.81	5,415,209	12.96
1914	847,204,803	8.63	5,763,006	12.68

At the average rate of depreciation on plant, the entire property would be rebuilt about every 12 years out of its earnings. The average Bell subscribers in 1914 paid $38.41 for telephone service but of this $12.68 went back into the property to maintain and improve the character of the service. This was $4.77 more than was earned to pay bond interest, dividends and carry to surplus.

The average cost of plant per subscriber, including exchange and toll construction, maintenance and depreciation per subscriber and the radio of maintenance and depreciation to cost at various times since 1895 have been as follows:

	Cost	Maint. and Deprec.	Ratio
1895	$260	$26.20	10.01%
1900	199	17.68	8.88
1905	145	13.91	9.60
1910	142	13.46	9.48
1911	141	13.41	9.51
1912	142	13.66	9.55
1913	141	12.96	9.19
1914	141	12.68	9.00

This shows that the maintenance and depreciation policy of the Bell system is no new thing. The entire disregard or understanding of depreciation and future replacement is the cause of nearly all the financial disasters that have occurred in the telephone business and has been the common failing of newcomers in the telephone field.

The present policy of the Bell system is to provide against every possible contingency and to base the amount and extent of such provision on past experience and not on future expectations. It is also conjectured that the future will show a decrease in the depreciation or reconstruction due to decay, wear and tear and obsolescence. Changes and improvements are going on as rapidly as in the past, but the general character of plant and methods is assuming more permanency.

FINANCIAL NOTES

In 15 years since 1900 wealth of United States has increased 100 per cent, or from $94,000,000,000 to $188,000,000,000.

Arthur J. Beane, financial editor of the Boston Post, was elected a director of the Metropolitan Trust Company at the first meeting of the joint board of directors since the Mutual National and the First Ward National began business under the new name.

President Willard states that all cars of Baltimore & Ohio are in use for the first time in two years. Traffic has increased gradually for the last four or five months above preceding months and for the last two months has been ahead of a year ago, but not ahead of two years ago.

Two million dollar 6 per cent Tennessee Copper Company convertible bond issue will, it is stated, be underwritten by a syndicate headed by National City Bank of New York, and including Sutro Brothers & Co., and will be offered to stockholders at par; they will be convertible into stck at 4.

Latest official reports of the belligerent nations indicate that their present national indebtedness has reached $42,530,253,324, an increase of $18,051,999,800 over the figures previous to the war. In 1912 national indebtedness of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary was $23,082,572,000; it now amounts to approximately $36,224,127,219 an increase of $13,123,555,219.

TUNNEL BETWEEN STATIONS URGED

Recommending to the transit commission the consideration of a connecting tunnel between the North and South stations, the executive and transportation committees of the United Improvement Association held a joint meeting yesterday at the Boston City Club. A belt line for the transportation of freight around Boston and coöperation of the steam railroads and trolley lines in the transportation of freight were also recommended.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in previous year as follows:

Wednesday:	1915	1914
Exchanges	$25,778,306	$20,752,217
Balances	2,066,572	1,058,536

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of $77,769.

BOSTON NATIONAL BANK RANKS THINNED BY MERGER

The ranks of the Boston national banks are still being thinned out, two dropping out through the amalgamation of the Mutual and First Ward National banks into the Metropolitan Trust Company. At present the total national banking capital is only $26,300,000 and the surplus and profits item $34,469,358.

The steady piling up of money in the reserve centers is illustrated by the gain in bank deposits of nearly $9,000,000 between comptroller's call, the aggregate of $294,985,650 on Sept. 2 comparing with $286,066,754 June 23.

There has been comparatively little change in prices of most of the Boston bank stocks. The average book value is up $3 to $231.

Below is shown capital, surplus and undivided profits, deposits, book value and last sale of stock of the 14 Boston national banks as of Sept. 2:

	Capital	Surplus and profits	Deposits	Book val.	Last sale
Boylston	$700,000	$342,134	$3,207,426	148	127½
Commercial	250,000	273,016	2,044,433	209	160
First	5,000,000	12,233,901	83,057,032	344	427
Fourt-Atlantic	1,500,000	1,620,665	15,702,754	208	210
Hyde Park	100,000	86,258	599,300	186	180
Merchants	3,000,000	3,346,473	43,894,181	211	290
Old Boston	900,000	393,129	2,147,679	143	130
Peoples	300,000	283,364	2,410,438	194	130
Rockland	300,000	673,106	3,899,498	324	275
Second	2,000,000	3,559,100	27,488,960	277	295
Security	250,000	1,038,236	1,669,707	515	425
Shawmut	10,000,000	7,933,785	91,886,518	179	190
Union	1,000,000	1,286,726	10,418,142	228	198
Webster	1,000,000	1,399,465	6,469,573	239	205
Total	$26,300,000	$34,469,358	$294,985,650	231	...

H. L. STEVENS & COMPANY
910 S. MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO
DESIGNERS & BUILDERS

THE STEVENS SYSTEM of Design and Construction eliminates much of the waste and friction common in building operations and induces cooperation and efficiency among those engaged in the work of construction.

NEW LOAN

TAX EXEMPT
$3,500,000
CITY OF BOSTON
Registered Bonds

Dated October 1, 1915. Interest payable April 1 and October 1.

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL TAXES; FREE FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX, NO OWNERSHIP CERTIFICATES BEING NECESSARY IN COLLECTING INTEREST NOR NEED INDIVIDUALS REPORT SUCH INCOME TO THE GOVERNMENT.

$1,750,000 Sinking Fund 4¼s, due October 1, 1960; Price: 104⅛ and interest, yielding 4.05%
$1,750,000 Serial 4s—Price: 101 and interest for all maturities, as follows:

Amount	Due	Yielding	Amount	Due	Yielding
$80,000	Oct. 1916	2.975%	$80,000	Oct. 1928	3.90%
80,000	Oct. 1917	3.475%	80,000	Oct. 1929	3.91%
80,000	Oct. 1918	3.647%	80,000	Oct. 1930	3.91%
80,000	Oct. 1919	3.73%	80,000	Oct. 1931	3.915%
80,000	Oct. 1920	3.78%	80,000	Oct. 1932	3.92%
80,000	Oct. 1921	3.81%	80,000	Oct. 1933	3.92%
80,000	Oct. 1922	3.835%	55,000	Oct. 1934	3.925%
80,000	Oct. 1923	3.85%	55,000	Oct. 1935	3.925%
80,000	Oct. 1924	3.862%	40,000	Oct. 1936	3.93%
80,000	Oct. 1925	3.875%	40,000	Oct. 1937	3.93%
80,000	Oct. 1926	3.88%	40,000	Oct. 1938	3.933%
80,000	Oct. 1927	3.89%	40,000	Oct. 1939	3.934%

Amount	Due	Yielding
$40,000	Oct. 1940	3.942%

R. L. DAY & CO. ESTABROOK & CO.

Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

DUNCAN JOINS HARVARD SQUAD THIS MORNING

New Man Promising Candidate for Guard—Scrimmaging Is Expected to Start Either This Afternoon or Tomorrow

One new candidate reported at Soldiers' field this morning for the Harvard varsity squad. He is David Duncan '17, guard on his freshman team but ineligible for the varsity last year. He is a very promising candidate for a line position. K. B. G. Parson '16 of last year's varsity was given time off this morning as he is rather light.

Captain Mahan, Trainer Donovan, S. B. Pennock and J. A. Gilman did the coaching this morning. Much time was devoted to the forward pass with long passes getting the most attention. The ends were delegated to catch the passes.

All of the players have been ordered to report this afternoon with head guards and it is expected that scrimmage work will start either this afternoon or tomorrow. The squad will probably be divided by Coach Haughton this afternoon.

A. J. Weatherhead '16, who won his letter last year in the Yale game, joined the squad when it had dinner at the Varsity Club this noon and will report for his first practice this afternoon.

With the exception of the dummy practice, which started Wednesday afternoon, practically the same program was followed as on Tuesday. The morning practice was short, and the first hour of the afternoon session was spent in lecture, in which Coach Haughton explained some of the faults which had appeared on the day before and in the morning.

The players were given a strenuous practice in the afternoon. The men were divided into squads according to the position they are trying for, and tackling the dummies was given the first attention. The ends were kept at this longer than the rest, Soucy, Green and Lyman showing up best.

Fundamentals of interference was the chief work given the linesmen with Weston, Pennock and Storer in charge.

Head Coach Haughton gave the backs a lot of work in punting. The punters did the kicking, with the other backs doing the catching. Captain Mahan took an active part in this work and his kicks could be seen far above the others. Enwright was among the best and is getting very proficient. There was one new addition to the squad in the afternoon, when W. J. Murray '18, a quarterback candidate, appeared. He did not take the field until late in the afternoon, coming direct from an examination in history, which is to remove a condition.

RENSSELAER P. I. ELEVEN EXPECTS RECORD SEASON

TROY, N. Y.—The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute football team will open its schedule Sept. 25 with Williams College at Williamstown. It is expected that this year, the institute will have one of the strongest teams it has had in some years.

The new coach for the coming season will be W. H. Fountain, recently appointed as physical director of the physical department. He is expected to be in town Sept. 17 and it is probable that the squad will report for practice the following day. A complete schedule for the coming season is as follows:

Sept. 25, Williams at Williamstown.

Oct. 2, New York University at Troy; 9, Rutgers at New Brunswick; 16, Hamilton at Troy; 23, Colgate at Hamilton; 30, Middlebury College at Troy.

Nov. 6, Union College at Schenectady; 13, Stevens Institute at Hoboken; 20, Worcester Polytechnic Institute at Troy.

WEST POINT MEN START HARD WORK

WEST POINT—Realizing that they cannot wait any longer for a change in conditions without retarding the necessary developments of the West Point football team, the coaches drove the big squad through a two hours' workout Wednesday afternoon. Joett '14 and Wynne '14 joined the coaching staff. The former assisted with the backs and ends and the latter with the line.

Gerhard, the baseball man who led the college teams in batting last spring, turned out and was drilled in the quarter-back position. He is fast and has plenty of snap. Coach Daly spent considerable time with him. The quarterback position is among the problems that confront the head coach this season. The practice was the most strenuous thus far.

TUFTS CANDIDATES REPORT FOR WORK

MEDFORD, Mass.—Thirty candidates for the Tufts College football team reported Wednesday on the athletic field for the first practice of the season. On account of poor conditions they went through only a light drill. Among them were three veterans, Westcott, Captain Parks and Thorndike. There will be two daily practice sessions until the college opens on Sept. 23.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Atlanta 4, Nashville 3.
Memphis 5, New Orleans 2.
Mobile 5, Chattanooga 3.
Mobile 4, Chattanooga 2.
Birmingham 5, Little Rock 0.

JUNIOR TENNIS IS PRODUCING SOME SPLENDID WORK

Singles and Doubles Are Fast Nearing the Final Stages on Courts of West Side Club

NEW YORK—Some splendid tennis is being produced in the Metropolitan junior championship tournament which is being played on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills L. I., and with the competition fast nearing the final stages in both the doubles and singles it is expected that the standard of play will soon show championship class.

The feature of Wednesday's play was the defeat of G. P. Throckmorton in the fourth round by L. M. Ranks, the Adelphi school representative, in straight sets at 6—4, 6—1. These two players are almost equal, but Throckmorton, while he played a fast game against Banks, was unable to control his strokes and many of his returns went out of the court or into the net.

C. S. Garland, of Pittsburgh, won from Robert Rand, a younger brother of the Harvard player. The runner-up for the national interscholastic title showed fine control of the ball and won, 6—1, 6—3.

Metropolitan junior singles, fourth round—H. Cohen defeated M. Cutler, 1—6, 6—3, 6—2; C. S. Garland defeated R. Rand, 6—1, 6—3; E. Binzin defeated W. Hammerslough, 6—2, 6—2; H. P. Guiler defeated E. Dowling, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4; E. L. Hopkins defeated T. Woodford, 6—0, 7—5; E. Benjamin defeated H. Hollenstein, 6—1, 6—3; C. M. Banks defeated George P. Throckmorton, 6—4, 6—1; H. Healy defeated W. H. Benedict, 2—6, 7—5, 7—5.

Metropolitan junior doubles, third round—C. S. Garland and E. Plitt defeated G. H. Myers and W. B. Drayton, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3; E. Binzin and M. A. Taylor defeated R. Goldman and I. J. Wolf, 6—3, 7—5; A. E. Heiman and F. M. Chapman defeated I. Raymond and G. Zabriskie, 8—6, 7—5; I. Benjamin and W. Hammerslough defeated W. H. Benedict and M. Randall, 0—6, 6—2, 8—6; Goddard Saunders and W. P. Black, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4; George P. Throckmorton and Herbert W. Forster defeated Cecil Donaldson and T. Mortimer, 11—9, 6—1; L. M. Banks and H. P. Guiler defeated C. Hollander and M. S. Webster, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Fourth round—C. S. Garland and W. I. Plitt defeated T. Woodward and E. Shaw, 6—4, 6—2; E. Binzin and M. A. Taylor defeated A. E. Heiman and F. M. Chapman, 6—3, 6—2.

MARINES STAR IN RIFLE TOURNEY AT SEAGIRT, N. J.

SEAGIRT, N. J.—The United States marine corps riflemen were the stars in the shooting here Wednesday. Starting, they won the Dryden match, finishing with a lead of 15 points over New York. New York led New Jersey by six points and the District of Columbia came in fourth, 14 points behind New Jersey The scores were: Marines, 1098; New York, 1083; New Jersey, 1077; District of Columbia, 1063.

The marines next captured the Spencer silhoutte match, a novelty affair at 1200 yards. New Jersey was the only other competitor. The marines hit four targets to Jersey's none.

The all-comers' expert match was another novelty event. In it a man was allowed 10 minutes to fire 10 shots at 600 yards. No shots were marked until all were fired. Sergt. E. S. Mullahy of the marines was the victor, his score being 49. His reward was a silver loving cup and a cash prize.

J. W. Hessian of the New York Athletic Club was second with 48; private Owen Smith of New Jersey was third, 47. A. H. Lane, Rifle and Revolver Club, and Lieut. G. W. Hamilton, marines, had 47s not so good.

SIDELINES

The practice season for Western Conference elevens is scheduled to start next Monday.

Pennsylvania will probably put on to the gridiron the heaviest line of forwards. Six of the candidates weigh well over 200 pounds.

Yale is doing a lot of shifting of its candidates at Madison. Coach Hinkey is evidently going to try all the combinations that look at all promising.

Coach Keady has three teams in his Lehigh College football squad. Cahall, a star dropkicker, has returned to college which makes the outlook for a successful season very bright.

Lafayette is much pleased of the new men who are trying for this year's varsity eleven. It is said to be the best lot of school players that has ever come to Lafayette in a single year.

The University of Pennsylvania varsity eleven held a light scrimmage practice yesterday and the team that is designated as the first eleven showed up well with Murdoch at quarterback.

The athletic department of the University of Wisconsin hopes to have a new gridiron at Camp Randall next fall. The last legislature passed an appropriation of $20,000 for carrying on the work.

Captain Mahan has not done very much punting as yet, but the kick he made in practice yesterday showed that the Crimson captain will need but very little practice in order to make him one of the best on the college gridiron this fall.

N. Y. AMERICANS GET OUTFIELDER

NEW YORK—Timothy Hendrix of New Orleans, who led the Southern Association in batting this season, will report to the New York Americans on Saturday. He is an outfielder.

RINDGE ELEVEN WILL HAVE NEW MEN THIS SEASON

Veterans Rather Scarce—New Coach Expected by the First of the Week—Captain Metivier in Charge of Practice

Capt. Everett Metivier of the Rindge technical school football eleven is in full charge of the coaching of the candidates just at present, and will continue in charge of the new men until a coach can be appointed, which will probably be the first of the week. Charles Linehan, who has had charge of the athletics at the school for the past few years, has resigned, and the problem of finding someone to take his place is before the athletic advisory board. Several names have been put forward, but no one has been definitely selected.

The first call for candidates for the 1915 team was issued this week, and was answered by about 60 boys, among them several veterans of last year's squad. The practice is as yet very light, as all of the uniforms and supplies have not yet been received at the school. It will be necessary to bring out a number of new players this year for positions on the first team, and starting next week, the candidates will settle down to hard work.

Of last year's first-team men, only four have reported beside Captain Metivier. They are Lawrence Sands, who played center; G. W. Angus, a backfield player, and M. T. Carver and R. O. Creelman, both linemen. All of these men are practically sure of their places on the first team, and the scarcity of veteran material will make them a nucleus around which to build the eleven. Captain Metivier will play in the backfield.

Several of last year's second-team men look promising for positions on the first eleven this year. George White and Ralph Hadley, who played halfback and center on the second team last year, respectively, are out, while J. A. Corr, T. B. Hamilton and Allen Gould of the line are available.

The schedule is not quite completed, and the opening date is still pending. The season will most likely open the last Saturday in this month, and the schedule will call for 10 games, five of them to be played on the home grounds and five away.

SEMI-FINALS IN TENNIS TOURNEY AT CINCINNATI

CINCINNATI, O.—Only four men remained in the singles event for the tristate tennis championship at the close of play in the tournament here Wednesday. These were C. J. Griffin, San Francisco; I. C. Wright, Boston; Ella Fottrell, San Francisco, and Truxton Emerson, Cincinnati.

The match which Griffin and Wright won was the best of the present tournament. Griffin's opponent was N. Emerson, Memphis, whom he defeated 4—6, 5—9, 6—3, 7—5, 8—6. Wright defeated Dr. Karl Little of Cincinnati, 6—1, 6—4, 6—2; while Truxton Emerson defeated Fritz Bastian, Indianapolis, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1.

In the women's singles, Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the women's national champion, defeated Margaret Block, Cincinnati, 6—2, 6—1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C. 1915	P. C. 1914
Philadelphia	76	57	.571	.462
Brooklyn	73	63	.536	.443
Boston	72	63	.533	.577
St. Louis	67	72	.482	.533
Cincinnati	65	70	.481	.427
Chicago	63	69	.477	.530
Pittsburgh	65	74	.467	.477
New York	60	73	.452	.459

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Chicago 1, Boston 0.
Pittsburgh 1, Philadelphia 0.
Other teams not scheduled.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
New York at Pittsburgh.

CHICAGO WINS ON HOME RUN

CHICAGO—The Chicago Nationals defeated the Boston champions here in the final game those two teams will play in this city this year by a score of 1 to 0. The winning run was made by Schulte in the seventh inning when he drove the ball into the right field bleachers. The game was a fine pitcher's battle between Douglass and Tyler. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.	—	1	5	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	3	0

Batteries, Douglass and Bresnahan; Tyler and Whaling and Gowdy. Umpires, Byron and Orth. Time, 1h. 45m.

PITTSBURGH WINS 1 TO 0

PITTSBURGH — Pittsburgh shut out Philadelphia Wednesday by the score of 1 to 0. Kantlehner kept the hits scattered and won his own game in the eighth inning when he singled after Gibson had singled and gone to second on Cravath's error. A fast double play with the bases full in the first half of the eighth stopped the visitors from scoring several runs. Johnston caught Luderus' liner and stepped on the base, doubling Cravath. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.	—	1	4	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	9	1

Batteries, Kantlener and Gibson; Mayer and Burns. Umpires, Rigler and Eason. Time, 1h. 28m.

YALE FOOTBALL SQUAD NEARING A SCRIMMAGE

Head Coach F. A. Hinkey Will Put Blue Candidates Through One Today or Tomorrow

MADISON, Conn.—With only three days of practise left for the candidates for the Yale varsity football team in this place, Head Coach Hinkey has mapped out some hard work for the men today with a possible scrimmage late in the afternoon. If the men do not scrimmage today, they will surely have one tomorrow, as it is the intention to give the men at least two chances to show what they can do in actual playing before they reach New Haven.

Experiments in the shifting of players were worked out by the coaches Wednesday. Moseley, who has been left end daily since practice began, was succeeded by Church, who played the position early last fall.

Conroy and Walden, who were the regular guards last year, were replaced by Way, regular two seasons ago, and Kositzky, of the third eleven last fall.

Harry Le Gore was again used on the second team, Guernsey being given fullback. Guernsey held the position two years ago.

Capt. Wilson and Waite were again the halfbacks and Bentley ran the eleven from quarterback. Driscoll, the last of the resident coaching squad, arrived yesterday.

DRAFT MEETING IS KEPT SECRET BY COMMISSION

CINCINNATI—The National baseball commission is meeting here today in the second day's session of its annual drafting meeting. Today is being devoted to the cleaning up of some minor matters which could not be disposed of Wednesday when the drafting was carried on.

The drafts made Wednesday were not made public, although a copy of what took place at the meeting was delivered to the representative of every major league club. The policy of keeping the names of the drafted men from the public was inaugurated last year for the purpose, according to Chairman A. G. Herrmann of the commission, of preventing the Federal league from grabbing the players drafted in the various clubs. Those present at the meeting were:

National league—A. G. Herrmann, Cincinnati; C. H. Ebbets, Brooklyn; W. F. Baker, Philadelphia; C. H. Thomas, Chicago; H. N. Hempstead, New York; J. B. Foster, New York, and S. P. Britton, St. Louis.

American league—R. L. Hedges, St. Louis; Capt. T. L. Huston, New York; H. Grabiner, Chicago; J. C. McDairmid, St. Louis, and Joseph Kelly, New York.

GERMAN LEADS PROFESSIONALS WITH FINE CARD

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—L. S. German, the Aberdeen, Md., professional, broke 175 targets straight and led the field at the end of the second day's shoot here Wednesday. Woolfolk Henderson of Lexington, Ky., with 174 breaks, was second and high gun of the amateurs.

German has an unfinished run of 197 straight for the two days, and Henderson has broken 125 straight. J. M. Hawkins and German led the field in the introductory at 75 targets. Of the amateurs Woolfolk Henderson, R. H. Bruns of Brookville, Ind., Allen Heil, Allentown, and William H. Ridley of What Cheer, Ia., tied at 74 for high with seven others at 73 for second honors in this event.

The New York state team won the interstate team race by the narrow margin of one target, scoring 48? breaks to Pennsylvania's 482.

R. A. Hall of Fisherville, Va., F. S. Wright, South Wale, and Frank B. Stephenson, Brooklyn, tied at 98 breaks for the high individual score.

LIGHT WORK FOR DARTMOUTH MEN

HANOVER, N. H.—The unfavorable conditions Wednesday held back the Dartmouth College football squad. Both morning and afternoon the practise was extremely light. It was 4 oclock before the team appeared in the afternoon. The work consisted mostly of punting and passing, with very little passing and very little running. From 5 to 6 a signal drill was held.

Harry Worthington, the national A. A. U. champion broad jumper, was on the field. Coach F. W. Cavanaugh expects to be able to use him as a back, as he has speed. Other new men to report were Whitmore, Lehman, Poole and Case, making a total of 10.

GOLF TOURNEY AT EKWANOK TODAY

MANCHESTER, Vt. — The Equinox tournament which begins at Ekwanok Country Club today has a field of 72 golfers, including M. E. Marston, New Jersey champion, Oswald Kirby, H. K. Kerr, Cincinnati champion, and R. M. Lewis.

The qualifying round of 18 holes will be played in the morning and the first round at match play will follow in the afternoon.

LARGE FOOTBALL SQUADS OUT FOR M. V. C. ELEVENS

This Year's Battle for the Championship of the Missouri Valley Conference Promises to Be One of the Best Ever Held

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Football practice is now in full swing at all the Missouri Valley Conference colleges. With exceptionally large squads reporting and with more than average veteran material to draw from, every school in the conference, with the exception of Washington University of St. Louis, believes it has a chance to win the valley title.

Nebraska University, with nine of last year's championship eleven back in suits and recruits from the 1914 freshman team, which was declared to be the best the school ever had, it is optimistic. The Cornhuskers, however, are facing the hardest schedule in the valley. They play Drake, Kansas Agricultural College, Kansas University, Washburn, Notre Dame, Ames, Nebraska, Wesleyan and Iowa University.

Kansas University is placing its confidence in a squad of men, the heaviest in the conference and in the change of administration which comes in with Head Coach Olcott, former Yale star and Annapolis coach. Among the innovations of Olcott which please the Jayhawker supporters is a plan for practice games with colleges. The Haskell Indians, Midland College and other lesser schools will hold from two to four "joint practices" a week with Kansas. These practice games will not be played to a decision but should help in giving the teams polish and actual contest experience. Kansas has a freshman class numbering 1000 and the freshman team will also be called upon for scrimmage work.

The Kansas Agricultural College squad also has a new coach this year in John Bender, formerly head coach at Haskell and Washington State. Guy Lowman, Springfield training school, will continue as athletic director and will help with the eleven.

Missouri University is fairly well supplied with good material in all departments of the game except for the lack of kickers. Certainly the Missouri prospect is brighter than last year.

The Iowa Agricultural College squad has started work with more than a full team of last year's successful eleven, all of the fast heavy type, and is expected to be about as hard to defeat as Nebraska.

Drake University of Des Moines, according to Coach Griffith, is expecting its best season of recent years. Drake, however, is facing an early season problem because of the game with Nebraska, Oct. 2. On this account the Drake candidates are being pushed harder just now than the men of the other conference squads.

Washington University of St. Louis is rather an unknown quantity. Coach Edmunds has a fair sprinkling of veterans back in college, but seems not over enthusiastic as to the outlook for a winning team. Only two conference rank games have been scheduled.

With the exception of the Kansas A. C., who open the season Oct. 1 with Southwestern University, all the M. V. C. schools will play their first games Oct. 2. Drake meets Nebraska at Lincoln, Missouri plays the Oklahoma A. & M. at Columbia, Ames plays Simpson College at Ames, and Kansas meets William Jewell College at Lawrence.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C. 1915	P. C. 1914
Boston	90	44	.672	.599
Detroit	90	48	.652	.533
Chicago	80	56	.588	.477
Washington	74	60	.552	.519
New York	59	73	.447	.445
St. Louis	57	78	.422	.451
Cleveland	51	85	.375	.321
Philadelphia	38	95	.286	.657

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Chicago 3, Boston 1.
Detroit 4, New York 2.
Cleveland 5, Washington 0.
St. Louis-Philadelphia not scheduled.

GAMES TODAY

Detroit at Boston.
Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Washington.

WHITE SOX WIN LAST GAME

The Chicago White Sox won the final game of their series with the Boston Americans at Fenway park Wednesday by a score of 3 to 1. Faber pitched for the winners and the only hit he allowed was a single by Speaker in the fifth inning. Gregg pitched for Boston and with better support would have kept the Chicago hits and runs down. Boston was not credited with an error, but the team failed to make plays which would have been outs. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	—	3	8	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	1	1	0

Batteries, Faber and Schalk; Gregg and Cady and Thomas. Umpires, O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time, 2h. 9m.

DETROIT 4, NEW YORK 2

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R.	H.	E.
Detroit	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	4	7	0
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—	2	7	0

Batteries, Boland, Coveleskie and Stanage; Caldwell and Nunamaker. Umpires, Dineen and Nallin. Time, 2h. 5m.

CLEVELAND 5, WASHINGTON 0

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	—	5	6	2
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	4	1

Batteries, Brenton and Egan; Harper, Gallia and Williams. Umpires, Chill and Connolly. Time, 2h.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Buffalo 5, Providence 4.
Buffalo 5, Providence 0.
Montreal 5, Harrisburg 3.
Rochester 9, Jersey City 4.
Rochester 7, Jersey City 1.

SEMI-FINALS IN WOMEN'S TENNIS DOWN FOR TODAY

Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. Marshall McLean Favorites in Singles Section of Title Play

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Only four of those who started Monday in the annual championship tournament for the women's singles lawn tennis title of 1915 remain today in the competition in the events of the Englewood Field Club. The doubles are also well along so that by tomorrow the singles should be in the final round.

Several players were compelled to withdraw Wednesday on account of conditions, and others who played their matches failed to play to their best form.

Miss Eleanor Lindley, whose playing has been one of the features of the tourney, defaulted to Miss F. A. Ballin, and Miss Jane Bowson and Miss Goodbody withdrew in the doubles, giving the match to Miss Edith Handy and Mrs. W. H. Pouch by default.

The singles reached the semi-final round with Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. Marshall McLean as the favorites for the title. The former disposed of Miss Elizabeth Bunce, 6—2, 6—4, while Mrs. McLean eliminated Miss Marion Vanderhoef of the West Side Tennis Club in straight sets by 6—0, 6—4. The feature of this round was the defeat of Miss Anita Carrington, the title holder, who lost to Miss Ina Kissel, after three hard sets, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

New Jersey state championship, women's singles, fourth round—Miss F. A. Ballin won from Miss Eleanor Lindley by default; Mrs. Marshall McLean defeated Miss Marion Vanderhoef, 6—0, 6—4; Miss Ina Kissel defeated Miss Anita Carrington, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Elizabeth Bunce, 6—2, 6—4.

Women's doubles, first round—Miss Natalie Browning and Miss Marion Chapman defeated Mrs. R. A. Pope and Miss F. A. Ballin, 5—7, 6—3, 6—4.

Second round—Miss Natalie Browning and Miss Marion Chapman defeated Mrs. L. Z. Murray and Mrs. George Wagner, 6—1, 6—1.

Third round—Mrs. G. L. Chapman and Mrs. Marshall McLean defeated Miss Katherine Browning and Mrs. Green, 7—5, 4—6, 6—2; Miss Edith Handy and Mrs. W. H. Pouch won from Miss Jane Rowson and Miss Goodbody by default; Miss Clare Cassel and Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Anita Carrington and Miss Elizabeth Bunce, 6—2, 6—4.

GOLFERS NAMED FOR STATE TEAM

**The names of the 10 golfers who will represent the state of Massachusetts against Rhode Island next Saturday over the R. I. Country Club links have been made public. Francis Ouimet, ex-national amateur champion will not represent the state, and there are a number of low handicap men who were expected to make the trip who will not take part, The list of men selected is as follows: Ralph Hornblower, T. M. Claflin, B. W. Estabrook, W. C. Chick, R. J. Ouimet, L. B. Paton, J. B. Chase, J. H Sullivan, Jr., P. F. Schofield and C. M. Amory.

PICKUPS

Yesterday was the fourth time this year that the Red Sox have lost after winning seven straight games.

An effort is being made to secure a place for Mike Donlin, the former New York outfielder, in the Pacific coast league next year.

Brooklyn is again in second place in the National league standing as that team did not play yesterday while Boston lost to Chicago.

Faber of the Chicago White Sox pitched a splendid game yesterday. Holding Boston to one hit and by Speaker is championship baseball of the highest order.

The major leagues have made their drafts for 1915, but the public will have to wait some time before it knows just what players have been taken from the minor leagues.

Four straight for Detroit over New York shows that Manager Jennings' men are in championship form. They defeated Caldwell twice in the series which speaks for itself.

Philadelphia is without a major league game today and tomorrow, as the Nationals are in the West and the Athletics have played today's game and will play Fridays as part of a double-header Saturday.

Buffalo and Providence are in a great race for the championship of the International league. By winning both games of the double-header yesterday, Buffalo went into first place with a margin of 1 point.

Detroit and Boston will start in this afternoon on the series which is pretty sure to settle the American league championship. Detroit will have to win three of the four games to have a chance to take the pennant.

Douglas of Chicago and Tyler of the champions had a battle royal yesterday and the first named came out victor through a home run by Schulte. When Tyler is pitching championship baseball, the rest of the Boston team does not seem able to put over any runs.

ST. LOUIS CLUB GETS OUTFIELDER

TOPEKA, Kan.—Outfielder Brown of the local Western league club has been sold to the St. Louis National league club, according to an announcement here Wednesday.

COLLEGE TENNIS PLAYERS REACH SEMI-FINALS

Harvard Qualifies Two Teams for the Semi-Final Round of Doubles, the 1914 Champions Being One of the Teams

HAVERFORD, Pa.—With the doubles in the semi-final round and the singles progressing well to that part of the tournament, play continues today in the annual championship tournament of the Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association on the courts of the Merion Cricket Club here. It is expected that all of today will be devoted to the singles section, as the doubles were the only contests played Wednesday and that section is now down to the semi-final rounds.

Conditions were not the best for fast tennis Wednesday and the singles players were given a day of rest. This was very welcome as some of them are in the doubles section.

Harvard showed up fully as strongly in the doubles as the Crimson did in the singles Tuesday. The Crimson has two teams qualified for the semi-final round and with R. N. Williams, 2d, and Richard Harte, the doubles champions of 1914 showing fine form, it is expected that Harvard will have an easy time winning this title again. Yale qualified one team and Philadelphia one.

Williams and Harte were in championship form and their Dartmouth opponents failed to win a game in the two sets played in the first round.

Leonard Beekman, former interscholastic champion, and his partner, Harvey of Princeton, were eliminated by Rowland and Disston, Pennsylvania, and the other Princeton team, Coffey and Riker, were beaten by Weber, Michigan State champion, and Hopkins of Yale, in hard fought sets.

Blair and Hunter, the Cornell entry, were beaten by Coffey and Riker in the preliminary round.

Caner and Curtis lost the opening set to Edwards and Kennedy, Pennsylvania, but won the next two and the match in rather easy fashion. The summary:

INTERCOLLEGIATE DOUBLES

Preliminary Round

Arthur Coffey and Irving Riker, Princeton, defeated William Blair and Frank Hunter, Cornell, 6—4, 6—4.

J. R. Rowland and John Disston, Pennsylvania, defeated W. Stevenson and G. Decamp, Yale, 6—3, 6—2.

First Round

Caner and Curtis, Harvard, defeated Edwards and Kennedy, Pennsylvania, 3—6, 6—2, 6—1.

Weber and Hopkins, Yale, defeated Coffey and Riker, Princeton, 9—7, 6—3.

Rowland and Disston, Pennsylvania, defeated Beekman and Harvey, Princeton, 9—7, 6—4.

Williams and Harte, Harvard, defeated Jones and Larmon, Dartmouth, 6—0, 6—0.

DRAWINGS FOR CURLING SEASON

NEW YORK—The Grand National Curling Club of America held its forty-ninth annual meeting Wednesday night. The draw for the district medal matches resulted as follows:

Caledonian vs. Kirkkaldie, St. Andrew vs. Utica, Thistle vs. Brookline, Mass.; Brae-Burn, West Newton, Mass., vs. Saegill; Jersey City vs. Yonkers, Brookline vs. Boston. The international match between Canada and the United States this season will be played in Canada.

FEDERAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P C
Pittsburgh	74	60	.552
Chicago	74	62	.544
St. Louis	73	63	.536
Newark	70	62	.530
Kansas City	69	64	.519
Buffalo	69	69	.500
Brooklyn	67	71	.486
Baltimore	44	89	.330

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Baltimore 3, Pittsburgh 0.
St. Louis 3, Brooklyn 2.
Kansas City-Newark, postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Newark at Kansas City.
Baltimore at Pittsburgh.

RUMSON TO MEET PIPING ROCK

RUMSON, N. J.—Rumson White Wings and Piping Rock play the first match for the Monmouth Country Club polo cup here this afternoon. The cup is presented by F. M. Warburg and J. H. Harding. With the score 10 goals to 9½ up to the last period of play in favor of the Rumson Black Birds, that team, overcoming a handicap of 8 goals, conceded the Deal four, won a hard match on Herbert field Wednesday, 13 to 9½. It was a tournament game played for the Rumson Country Club cups.

MISS SMITH THE CHALLENGER

BROCKTON—Miss Helen Smith won the right to challenge Miss Arlene Woods for the Brockton Country Club women's golf championship, when she defeated Miss B. M. Loheed by one up in the final round of the tourney Wednesday. Miss Woods is the present club champion.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Cleveland 6, Kansas City 1.
Kansas City 4, Cleveland 2.
St. Paul 2, Louisville 0.
Louisville 1, St. Paul 0.
Minneapolis 13, Columbus 10.
Minneapolis 8, Columbus 2.
Indianapolis 1, Milwaukee 0.
Indianapolis 3, Milwaukee 1.

BASEBALL
Friday, Sept. 17, at 3 o'clock
Red Sox vs. Detroit
FENWAY PARK
Tickets Now on Sale by Our Agent at A. SHUMAN & CO. Phone Oxford 1680.

THE HOME FORUM

"AS A LITTLE CHILD"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"WHOSOEVER shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child shall in no wise enter therein." These words were true when uttered by Christ Jesus nineteen centuries ago; they are as true today; the verities which pertain to the kingdom of God never alter. The systems of mortal mind come and go, convulse, raise expectancy, and pass away; but the facts which pertain to the kingdom of God, to eternal Truth, are absolutely fixed and unalterable.

Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 323-324): "Willingness to become as a little child and to leave the old for the new, renders thought receptive of the advanced idea." The kingdom of God is the knowledge or spiritual understanding of God, good. Christ Jesus once said that God must be worshiped in spirit and in truth. Hence the kingdom of God is the understanding of Spirit or Truth. Men, as the years go on, are continually discovering for themselves new phases of truth. They seem to themselves to be living in a corporeal sense of things, believing in the finite or material as if these were realities; and, although God is infinite, so far as human beings are concerned they seem to discover the truth about God, Spirit, by degrees. This is what happened in the formulating of the moral law. It matters not whether the Ten Commandments were discovered gradually and collected by Moses or whether they were written down as a whole as Moses' pure spiritual consciousness perceived God's law. What concerns humanity for all time with regard to the commandments is their truthfulness, and consequently their value as practical guides to right-living. The great moral relationships they deal with concern every rational human being, and the moral laws regulating these relationships are the practical statements of the understanding of divine Principle. The teaching of Christ Jesus revealed to men the fatherhood of God, revealed God as Love and Truth, and thus inculcated the fact that human relationships must be brought into conformity with the spiritual law of Truth and Love, that is to say with perfection. The Master's teaching did not annul the Ten Commandments; it rather gave the spiritual explanation of them and showed how that spiritual understanding includes moral law. The nineteenth century is reached and Christian Science is gifted to the world. The meekness of Moses had enunciated the Ten Commandments; the meekness of Christ Jesus had demonstrated the spiritual basis of them and enabled him to prove to the world that man, created in God's image, is spiritual and eternal, because, as he said, "I and my Father are one." The meekness of Mrs. Eddy enabled her, likewise, to give to the world the Science of Christianity, to restate to this age and all succeeding ages the truth about God, about man and the universe; and at the same time to tell the truth about what men call matter and evil. What is perfectly obvious is that all three of these spiritual seers received the kingdom of God "as a little child."

The essential features of the child-consciousness are purity, receptivity, intuitive power to recognize good, innocence. A little child may indeed be the victim of the evil beliefs of the world; but the little child of which the Scriptures speak is symbolical of love, purity and goodness. All men are not discoverers; few are. The crowd is at a very level height and does not reach nearly to the altitude of its greatest children, even as it stands on tiptoe. But all men can be learners. After all, it matters little whether a man discovers a truth for himself or whether he learns it from another who has got it more directly from its source. What ought to concern men is the getting at the truth. And when Mrs. Eddy states that the spiritual qualities of the little child constitute that which "renders thought receptive of the advanced idea," a truism is inculcated.

Christian Science teaches that God is Mind, that God is infinite good. Mrs. Eddy deduced from this that matter, which purports to be the opposite of Mind, is unreal; and that evil, which claims to be the opposite of good, has likewise nothing but a supposititious existence. The utterance of Christ Jesus, "The flesh profiteth nothing: the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life," infer exactly the same, that matter is nothing. If we rely on the testimony of the physical senses, matter alone seems actual, and evil appears to be as real as good. Unless the human mind is willing to admit that God is infinite Mind and that God is good, and further to adhere to the logical deductions which follow from these premises, it is not "receptive of the advanced idea."

But what, it may be asked, is the advantage to be gained by this receptivity? In the first place, surely all may be reckoned as desirous of knowing the truth; and moreover, the chief advantage to be gained from a knowledge of Truth is its applicability, its practical value when applied to the problems of every-day existence. For example, the truth about God and spiritual man, God's image and likeness, was so clearly apprehended by Christ Jesus that he healed every kind of sickness that was brought to him for relief. The truth that healed in his day is equally powerful to heal now; and there is not the slightest doubt that it destroys sickness and sin in the case of whosoever acknowledges and spiritually understands it.

Sometimes prevalent material theories have such a grip on a man that it appears as if he were bound hand and foot. Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health (p. 382): "A patient thoroughly booked in medical theories is more difficult to heal through Mind than one who is not." And why? Because mortal mind, assuming itself to be intelligent, refuses to turn "as a little child" to the divine Principle, Love. Mortal mind considers it childish to break away from its own accredited systems, although men must know perfectly well that these have only a very temporary existence. There never has been a single material system of healing which could claim that the healing would surely be permanent. It is necessary that the sufferer should "as a little child" turn from matter, turn from so-called material law, to contemplate and spiritually understand the absolute truth of man's true being. There can be no reservation. Spiritual sense discerns that God, infinite good, divine Mind, sustains man, God's spiritual idea, in perfect wholeness or health; and it is this discernment which, cutting men away from the false material sense of things, destroys sickness and sin. "He that touches the hem of Christ's robe and masters his mortal beliefs, animality, and hate rejoices in the proof of healing,—in a sweet and certain sense that God is Love." (Science and Health, p. 569.)

How Mrs. Oliphant Met the Carlyles

It was while in pursuit of information about Edward Irving that Mrs. Oliphant first met the Carlyles. "It was on this occasion," she relates in her autobiography, "that, shy as I always was, yet with the courage that always comes to one when one is about one's lawful work, and not seeking acquaintance or social favor, I bearded the lion in his den, and went to see Mr. Carlyle in the old house in Cheyne Row, which people are now trying, I think very unwisely, to make a shrine or museum of, which I should myself hate to see. He received me (I suppose I must have had an introduction from his brother) with that perfect courtesy and kindness which I always found in him, telling me, I remember, that he could tell me little himself, but that 'the wife' could tell me a great deal, if I saw her. I forget whether he took any steps to acquaint me with 'the wife,' for I remember that I left Cheyne Row with a flutter of disappointment, feeling that though I had seen the great man, which was no small matter, I was not much the wiser. I remember his tall, thin, stooping figure between the two rooms of the library on the ground floor, in the pleasant shadow of the books and subdued light and quiet in the place, which seemed to supply a very appropriate atmosphere."

"But though I was fluttered by the pride of having seen him," Mrs. Oliphant continues, "and that people might say 'Il vous a parlé, grand'mère,' I felt that my hopes were ended and that this was to be all. However, I was mistaken. A day or two after I was told (being still at Mrs. Powell's) that a lady whose carriage was at the door begged me to go out and speak to her, Mrs. Carlyle." Then she relates how she "went wondering, and found in a homely little brougham a lady with bright eyes," and was asked to go out driving with her.

"We jogged along with the old horse in the old fly and the steady old coachman going at his habitual jog, and we might have been going on so until now," she says, "for anything either of us cared,—she had so much to say and I was so eager to hear.

"I have one gift that I know of, and I am a little proud of it. It is that of making people talk—at least, of making some people talk. My dear Lady Cloncurry says that it is like the art of driving a hoop,—that I give a little touch now and then, and my victim rolls on and on. But my people who pour forth to me are not my victims; for I love to hear them talk and they take pleasure in it, for the dear talk's sake on both sides, not for anything else; for I have never, I am glad to say, been 'a student of human nature' or any such odious thing, nor practiced the art of observation, nor spied upon my friends in any way. My own opinion has always been that I was very unobservant,—whatever I have marked or noted has been done quite unaware; and also, that to study human nature was the greatest impertinence, to be resented whenever encountered."

Giving

Give, if thou cans't an alms; if not
 afford
Instead of that a sweet and gentle
 word.
—Herrick.

Autumn Haze

Across the pearly distance
 It lies on hill and stream,
In banks of airy turquoise
 As softly as a dream.

A slumberous smoke that rises
 Serenely in the cold,
From autumn woodlands blazing
 In flames of rosy gold.
—Richard Kendall Munkittrick.

(Photograph specially taken for The Christian Science Monitor)

The Sudbury River, Emerson's Musketaquid

Emerson's Musketaquid still runs tranquilly between banks of unbroken woodland, or glides between flat meadows, almost unaltered since his time; the same welcome awaits the voyager, alert to learn from nature, as when he wrote that its sylvan powers "overpaid my love and granted me the freedom of their state." There is a four mile reach between Framingham and Saxonville, that holds out in summer months all the subtle charm that animates his poem, "Musketaquid." Framingham is only twenty miles west of Boston, and a long evening may be spent upon the Sudbury river, as it is here called, without much trouble. If one paddles slowly down the stream there is time to take in the charm of the woods which clothe the banks and hang in unbroken freedom over the gliding water. Gray birches thrive among the other trees along the water's edge, and the contrast of their white bark with the dark foliage of the shrubs is doubled by the reflection. The White azalea, half hidden among the leaves, is yet revealed by its delicious fragrance. Elders and little trees of dogwood lend their white flowers to break the somber shadows of the woods. In the secluded nooks, if one is very quiet, he may see a muskrat swimming across the stream, hurrying home, intent on some building scheme, a big twig held tightly in its teeth, its little eyes bright with excitement. Or a dull flop among overhanging roots may reveal a turtle's haunt. Now one glides out into the sunshine, broad, green meadows taking the place of woods, and white farmhouses crowning the rising slopes; cows wander slowly homewards to wait for milking time at the well-known gate. Here the river widens into shallow lakes, their margins blue with floating pickerel-weed, while leaves like four-leaved clover clothe the surface. This is the water fern marsilea. Little islands appear here and there, fringed with stems of buttonbush growing out of the water, and swaying back and forth in the current. In such places birds abound. Flocks of red-winged blackbirds get up at the least disturbance, circling round until the intruders pass. The catbird's liquid notes are heard, and the veery's woodland horn. Near Saxonville the woods close in again on either side, leaving between a glimpse of bluest distance. The eastern side, lit into golden masses by the evening sun, stands out gloriously amidst the darkening landscape. As the sun sinks, the little breeze there has been vanishes away; there is a great stillness, and the water flows peacefully with unruffled surface. Deep below, seen through the reflected trees, is the reflected evening sky; the little clouds seem so perfect and so distant that one is poised in one's boat an isolated spectator between heaven and heaven.

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WHEAT-FIELDS

There are few of the season's pageants which have not been touched upon by Richard Jefferies. Here is a description of wheat-fields. "They were painted," he says, "on the surface of a plain, set round about with a margin of green downs. They were large enough to have the charm of vague, indefinite extension, and yet all could be distinctly seen. Large squares of green corn that was absorbing its yellow from the sunlight; chess squares, irregularly placed, of brown furrows; others of rich blood-red trifolium; others of scarlet sainfoin and blue lucerne, gardens of scarlet poppies here and there. Not all of these, of course, at once, but they followed so quickly in the summer days that they seemed to be one and the same pictures, and had you painted them altogether on the same canvas, together with ripe wheat, they would not have seemed out of place. Never was such brilliant color; it was chalk there, and on chalk the colors are always clearer, the poppies deeper, the yellow mustard and charlock a keener yellow; the air, too is pellucid. Waggons going along the tracks; men and women hoeing; ricks of last year still among clumps of trees, where the chimneys and gables of farm-houses are partly visible; red-tiled barns away yonder; a shepherd moving his hurdles; away again the black funnel of an idle engine, and the fly-wheel above hawthorn bushes—all so distinct and close under that you might almost fear to breathe for fear of dimming the mirror. The few white clouds sailing over seemed to belong to the fields on which their shadows were now foreshortened, now lengthened, as if they were really part of the fields, like the crops, and the azure sky so low down as to be the roof of the house and not at all a separate thing. And the sun a lamp that you might almost have pushed along his course faster with your hand; a loving and interesting sun that wanted the wheat to ripen, and stayed there in the slow-drawn arc of the summer day to lend a hand. . . . There you might stand on the high down among the thyme and watch it, hour after hour, and still no interruption; nothing to break it up. It was something like the broad folio of an ancient illuminated manuscript, in gold, gules, blue, green; with foliated scrolls and human figures, somewhat clumsy and thick, but quaintly drawn, and bold in their intense realism."

WHITTIER'S LINES ON MILTON

When George W. Childs placed a Milton window in St. Margaret's church, London, Archdeacon Farrar wrote to him:

"Mr. Lowell wrote me a quatrain for the Raleigh window. I can think of no one so suitable as Mr. J. G. Whittier to write four lines for the Milton window. Mr. Whittier would feel the fullest sympathy for the great Puritan poet, whose spirit was so completely that of the Pilgrim Fathers. I have always loved and admired Mr. Whittier's poems. Could you ask him as a kindness to yourself and to me, and as a tribute to Milton's memory, if he would be so good as to write this brief inscription which I would then have carved in marble or otherwise under the window."

In compliance with this request, the poet wrote the following quatrain:

"The new world honors him whose lofty
  plea
 For England's freedom made her own
  more sure,
Whose song, immortal as its theme,
  shall be
 Their common freehold while both
  worlds endure."

In sending the verse to Mr. Childs, Mr. Whittier wrote: "I think even such a scholar as Dr. Farrar will not object to my use of the word 'freehold.' Milton himself uses it in the same way in his prose writings, viz.: 'I too have my chapter and freehold of rejoicing.'"

He also offered the word "heirloom" in place of "freehold" if it would be more satisfactory to Dr. Farrar. Upon receiving the poem the latter wrote:

"First let me express the wish that God's best blessing may rest on you and your house during this New Year. My personal gratitude and admiration have long been due to you for the noble influence you have exercised for the furtherance of forgotten but deeply needed truths. I have myself endeavored to do something to persuade men of the lesson you have so finely taught—that God is a loving Father, not a terrific Moloch. Next let me thank you for the four lines on Milton. They are all that I can desire, and they will add to the interest which all Englishmen and Americans will feel in the beautiful Milton window. I think . . . you are the poet whom he would have chosen to speak of him, as being the poet with whose whole tone of mind he would have been most in sympathy. . . . Unless you wish 'heirloom' to be substituted for 'freehold,' I will retain the latter as the original."

IN A SKYE BOTHY

"My bothy is situated on the shores of one of the lochs that intersect Skye," wrote Alexander Smith. "The coast is bare and rocky, hollowed into fantastic chambers; and when the tide is making, every cavern murmurs like a sea-shell. The land, . . . green like an emerald, rises into soft pastoral heights, and about a mile inland soars suddenly up into peaks of bastard marble, white as the cloud under which the lark sings at noon, bathed in rosy light at sunset. In front are the Cuchullin hills and the monstrous peak of Blavin; then the green Strath runs narrowing out to sea, and the Island of Rum, with a white cloud upon it, stretches like a gigantic shadow across the entrance of the loch, and completes the scene. Twice every twenty-four hours the Atlantic sets in upon hollowed shores; twice is the sea withdrawn, leaving spaces of green sand . . . and black rocks, heaped with brown dulse and tangle, and lovely ocean blossoms of purple and orange; and bare islets—marked at full of tide by a glimmer of pale-green amid the universal sparkle,—where most the sea-fowl love to congregate.

"To these islets on favorable evenings come the crows, and sit in sable parliament; business dispatched, they start into air as at a gun, and stream away through the sunset to their roosting place in the Armadale woods. The shore supplies for me the place of books and companions. Of course Blavin and Cuchullin hills are the chief attractions, and I never weary watching them. In the morning they wear a great white caftan of mist; but that lifts away before noon, and they stand with all their scars and torrent-lines bare to the blue heavens . . . After a while a vapor begins to steam up from their abysses, gathering itself into strange shapes, knotting and twisting itself like smoke; while above, the terrible crests are now lost, now revealed in a stream of flying rack."

"Above all I can wander on the beach. Hogg speaks of that

'Undefined and mingled hum
Voice of the desert, never dumb.'

But far more than the murmuring and insecty air of the moorland, does the wet chirk-chirking of the shore give one the idea of crowded and multitudinous life."

THE EMBASSY TO THE INCA

The embassy of the Spaniards to the Inca, ruler of Peru, at Caxamalca, is described by Prescott in his history of the conquest. One of the Indians pointed out to the white men the quarter occupied by the Inca, and Prescott goes on:

"It was an open court-yard, with a light building or pleasure house in the center, having galleries running round it, and opening in the rear on a garden. The walls were covered with a shining plaster, both white and colored, and in the area before the edifice was seen a spacious tank or reservoir of stone, fed by aqueducts that supplied it with both warm and cold water. A basin of hewn stone—it may be of a more recent construction—still bears, on the spot, the name of the 'Inca's bath.' The court was filled with Indian nobles, dressed in gayly ornamented attire, in attendance on the monarch, and with women of the royal household. Amidst this assembly it was not difficult to distinguish the person of Atahuallpa though his dress was simpler than that of his attendants. But he wore on his head the crimson borla or fringe, which, surrounding the forehead, hung down as low as the eyebrow. This was the well-known badge of Peruvian sovereignty, and had been assumed by the monarch only since the defeat of his brother Huascar. He was seated on a low stool or cushion, somewhat after the Morisco or Turkish fashion, and his nobles and principal officers stood around him with great ceremony, holding the stations suited to their rank."

"Hernando Pizzaro and Soto, with two or three only of their followers, slowly rode up in front of the Inca; and the former, making a respectful obeisance, but without dismounting, informed Atahuallpa that he came as an ambassador from his brother, the commander of the white men, to acquaint the monarch with their arrival in his city of Caxamalca. They were the subjects of a mighty prince across the waters, and had come, he said, drawn thither by the report of his great victories, to offer their services, and to impart to him the doctrines of the true faith which they professed; and he brought an invitation from the general to Atahuallpa that the latter would be pleased to visit the Spaniards in their present quarters.

"To all this the Inca answered not a word; nor did he make even a sign of acknowledgment that he comprehended it; though it was translated for him by Felipillo, one of the interpreters. He remained silent, with his eyes fastened on the ground; but one of his nobles, standing by his side, answered, 'It is well.'"

Changed Meaning of "Contraband"

Contraband meant a good deal more in pre-Victorian days than it does now, according to the London Chronicle. The word then "had its full significance of 'against the proclamation'; for William IV. was kept busy 'proclaiming' in time of peace this thing and that thing to be contraband. Thus he prohibited from entering the country all cattle, sheep, fresh beef, pork, and even fish. These restrictions on food supply had something to do with the want of warehousing facilities making difficult the work of the customs officers. It was not until Victoria had been on the throne seven years that machinery ceased in this way to be 'contraband.'"

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, SEPT. 16, 1915

EDITORIALS

Stimulus of Need

The department of commerce, surveying the whole field of industry in the United States at the present time, is optimistic. The net result of the world's conflict has been of unmeasured value, so the department says. Analysis of the grounds for this official estimate shows that it is based more on an extension of ambition, of facility and resource in future manufacture, in order to meet home needs and foreign demands, than on any marshalling of statistics as to the present value of exports and the unprecedented balance of trade in the nation's favor. The department is wise in this discrimination between the "fortunes of the hour" and the more enduring effect of the challenge that has come with the war. It is in the compulsion to utilize on a large scale the natural resources of the country, to do for themselves in converting raw materials into finished products, what hitherto has been done by outsiders, to be even more inventive and ingenious than in the past, that the greatest economic gain has come, says Secretary William C. Redfield. Alliances between the state and experts have been formed which already have shown profits in businesses that were formerly under suspicion. To meet the temporary demands of manufacture of supplies now needed for use by belligerents, "plants" and staffs have been established which will not be allowed to disintegrate. Public opinion has been educated and will doubtless continue to be educated in a way favorable to more extended advisory influence of the state in shaping trade policies with general, not private, interests in view; and in a way already hinted at by the activity of the trade bureaus at Washington both before and since the war began. Incidentally it may be said that congressional debate for some time past has ceased to have any such educational effect in shaping public opinion as the administrative departments exert through their skillfully prepared and widely circulated documents and formal declarations. Just how much this is a cause and how much an effect of the altered relative place of Congress in the popular thought is a question.

No doubt this roseate estimate of conditions will be challenged by persons and corporations in trades and industries that are not profiting by foreign demand and that are compelled to endure the slackening of domestic demand due in part, though not in whole, to the conservatism and retrenchment that such lavish use of the nations' capital and credit naturally enforce. Critics are bound to dispute what is yet so largely a matter of hope and of prophecy. But there are many facts, cited by the department, indicating that out of the dislocations and reversals of the last year the nation is to have equipment for converting raw materials into manufactured products such as it never has had before. The stimulus of need, the provocation of rebuff, the denial of past privileges, have had their customary invigorating effect. Once again, necessity has proved to be the mother of invention.

From the nationalistic standpoint this analysis of conditions is comforting, and quite legitimate up to a certain point. But of course it has to be corrected by remembrance of the fact that the war has been quite as educational with nations at war as with the greatest of the neutral nations. Its economic lessons for humanity are as world-wide as its military admonitions. The truths it is teaching are universal in their application. Any differences must arise from the degrees of perception with which the truth is apprehended, and the vigor with which it is applied.

The temptation of a nation placed as the United States now finds itself, and being told such facts and given such hopes as are contained in this department report, is to over-emphasize the ideal of self-support self-protection, and self-containedness. Nations cannot live unto themselves any more than persons can. There must be community of interest, interchange of raw and manufactured products, reciprocity in profit, and a subordination of the part to the whole. Such breadth of view and such recogniton of the teachings of history as to the vanity and folly of collective egoism is not at all incompatible with reasoned and positive development of national life and welfare, provided this development is for human service and racial good.

There are special reasons at the present hour why it will be most unfortunate for the United States if the world's public opinion settles down to the conviction that the republic is to accentuate an intensive economic life. She cannot win the permanent export trade which Secretary Redfield urges her to plan for in South America if she will not correspondingly buy from South America. Commerce is not egoistic in the last analysis. It is reciprocal and mutual. So that, if the United States is to have more to spend next year than this year, she dare not plan to spend it selfishly, else she run counter to law and truth.

That there is any disposition in high official circles to commit the United States to any such self-centered policy we do not believe. Each day forces upon these men, with new gravity and intensity, the stupidity of the notion that nations live unto themselves and can subsist on a merely selfish basis. But there are factors in the national life to be reckoned with which will count as often and as weightily as they can for a chauvinistic American trade policy. They have to be watched, taught better, and repulsed if recalcitrant. Once it becomes possible again to deal with the more fundamental problems of national economy, apart from those of international political relations, the serious task will fall upon statesmen in both parties to shape legislation on trade and industry in a way to reconcile legitimate nationalism with abiding internationalism. Leaders who will rise to this task and duty, appreciating that the era of super-emphasis on nationalism is past, will win enduring fame and serve their time in a masterly way.

The Attitude of Rumania

The attitude of Rumania towards the present struggle in Europe has, almost from the first, been a subject of much discussion. It has also occasioned perhaps a more brilliant show of speculation than in the case of any other neutral country supposedly waiting on events. Definite decisions began to be recorded when the war was not more than a month or two old, and have continued at intervals ever since. The energetic Rumanian politician, who thought he read accurately the intentions of authority, hastened to be ahead of the event, and telegraphed his confident forecasts over Europe. The vigorous party in favor of immediate intervention headed by Monsieur Take Jonescu, Monsieur Istrata and Monsieur Diamandy canvassed Europe, and whilst Monsieur Istrata and Monsieur Diamandy traveled from capital to capital in search of inspiration and encouragement, Monsieur Takc Jonescu remained at home and sent telegrams. "It is no longer a matter of Whether or No, but only a question of When." So Monsieur Take Jonescu telegraphed to a London newspaper some six months ago, and the man in the London street greatly hoping and much enduring, who at that time had little experience to his credit, looked for immediate action.

The months have passed by, however, and as far as outward action goes Rumania, save for the solitary fact that she has, apparently, partially mobilized her forces, in consequence of the reported concentration of Austrian troops on her frontiers, remains practically in the same position she occupied twelve months ago. This is of course wholly on the surface. Rumania has not neglected her opportunities any more than Italy who, after a similar hesitancy, entered the struggle last May. The negotiations carried on between Bucharest and London, and Bucharest and Petrograd during the past nine months have been kept secret with greater success than is generally achieved by such enterprises, but it has been possible, from time to time, to show the progress they were making; how the cession of Transylvania to Rumania had been early agreed upon; how the great discussion then turned on the Bukowina, and ranged itself back and forth along the banks of the Sereth and Pruth; how Russia insisted that the Sereth should represent the utmost northern limit of Rumania, how Rumania insisted that her borders should march with the Pruth and how it was finally settled as Bucharest demanded; then finally how the cession of the Banat to Rumania was agreed upon, in spite of the vigorous protests from Belgrade. Rumania has practically attained the promise, at any rate, of all she sought. It only remains for her to fulfill her agreed part whatever that may be.

Whatever else may be said of Rumania, it must be conceded that her diplomacy has been successful. From the days of the Russo-Turkish war, when the Russian envoy, Monsieur de Nelidov, and the Turkish envoy, Ali Bey, arrived in Bucharest, simultaneously, and the most earnest negotiations were carried on by the authorities with both, down to the adroit diplomatic feats of the Balkan wars, Rumanian diplomacy has been characterized by an ability to make good its purpose which is, to say the least of it, remarkable. Monsieur Take Jonescu's famous telegram of six months ago, It is no longer a matter of Whether or No, but only a question of When, no doubt still holds good. There is, however, no indication, as yet, when the question left pendent will be answered.

Suspended Judgment

Much simple pleasure may be derived from certain of the newspapers. For example, a cable message from Washington to the London newspapers anent the sinking of the Armenian, informed an astonished public that President Wilson—"it is stated"—would suspend his judgment and action until the facts were fully known. Presumably the fact that the chosen leader of a nation was not prepared to mobilize the army and navy until he had some sound reason for doing so—until, in short, he could base his judgment and action on ascertained facts—was considered worth a special cable at a considerable cost per word. The correspondent may, of course, have been a humorist of a sardonic turn, who wished by this emphasis on the suspended judgment of President Wilson to indicate his cynical opinion that the judicial spirit was indeed rare among the rulers of men.

It is to be feared, however, that the correspondent only expressed a general feeling of astonishment at the man, great or small, who suspends his judgment until he knows the facts. The glare of the European conflagration did not reveal many signs among the peoples of the judicial temperament, but it did show up very clearly the need of it. To say that in the absence of facts it is wise to suspend one's judgment is to be guilty of pointing out the obvious, but not every obvious truth is honored by practical application.

In the belligerent countries many, perhaps most, are awake to the importance of maintaining political cohesion and a calm and undisturbed outlook among the people, or to avoid that restless and apprehensive attitude of thought which may tend to make men cry out for peace at any price. Not so many, however, appear to appreciate fully the responsibility of the press in this matter. British newspapers are as good as any, but some of them have lent themselves very readily to any rumor and sensation that has come along. They have recorded the sinking of eighteen British battleships in the North sea, the annihilation of the British army in the first few days of the retreat to Paris, the rout of the German army at the time of the battle of the Aisne, the daily disabling of the Goeben and a host of other occurrences that never have occurred.

Such methods are obviously unsettling and newspapers which deliberately employ them are deliberately unpatriotic. Newspapers may train their readers in hasty acceptance of every rumor, in restless jumping to and fro from one sensation to another, in the deliberate manufacture of emotion, or they may train them in a commonsense valuation of facts, in coolness and steadiness of outlook, in a critical collection and examination of facts, in a word, in the capacity for suspended judgment. It may possibly be that the public will teach those things to the newspapers and that, as Arnold Bennett hinted in one of his plays, those papers which have achieved circulation by catering for what the public wants may find one day to their astonishment that the public wants something they cannot supply.

Longer Credit Time Limit

By its recent rulings the federal bank reserve board has not only enabled banks in the United States to share in aiding exporters to alter somewhat their terms of credit to foreign buyers. The board by this ruling also has cast its official influence in favor of very distinct recognition by the manufacturing and trading world that much more courage and faith must be shown in extension of foreign business, and that an effort must be made to come to terms with the standards of customers abroad.

Incentive for this action undoubtedly has come from closer contact of statesmen and traders of the two Americas during the last year, and because of the conclusive evidence furnished that one of the factors necessary in promoting more trade between the two continents must be adoption by the United States producer of an altered attitude toward the Central or South American middleman or consumer when it comes to collecting pay for goods sold. In the past, concessions made to the Latin-American standards have been grudging and relatively few. The usual attitude of the northerner has been far from conciliatory. He has insisted upon having transactions done his way or not at all. The fact that others in part won markets by their willingness to give longer credit made little or no impression. But, through facts disclosed recently as to the demand by citizens of the southern republics for more inter-continental exchange, a change is coming to pass. Precedents of good will and faith are being established. The stiff attitude of the past is altering. Financiers in New York and federal officials in Washington are coöperating to bring about an era of amity that will include more flexibility and more trust in banking and in barter.

The general law involved is one that the United States needs to apply at this particular juncture if it is to sell goods abroad, whether in Europe, Asia or Africa. Credit conditions throughout the world are such today that neither precedent nor doctrine count in the presence of given facts, which must be squarely met. It is a time for facing conditions, not theories; and if loans are to be made, or ways and means devised by which goods desired abroad are to be paid for, it will be fatuous to make a fetich of the past or to suppose that the present has put it wholly within the power of the United States to dictate the terms on which it will meet foreign buyers' needs. Now, as ever, the wise policy is one of common sense and of meeting the customer half way.

Canada Realizing Its Opportunities

This is a trying-out period in Canada. The entire Dominion is engaged in what might be termed industrial research. From Quebec to Ontario the one great question of the hour is that of how best to turn the resources of the country to immediate and permanent account. Hitherto the development of Canada has been carried on to a very large extent on British capital. British capital has been called to other employment in the last thirteen months. Canadian credit in London has been contracted rather than expanded. The premier colony of the British empire has been compelled to wipe out old obligations, which has meant a great drain upon Canadian savings; Canada has been compelled, in order to keep things going, to borrow in the United States, but the principal difficulty for the Dominion has arisen from want of ready money with which to set new and necessary enterprises afloat. Early in the present year the country reached the wise decision that, even if things must be begun in a small way, it must, with such capital as could be commanded at home, develop domestic resources so thoroughly that purchases abroad would drop to the minimum.

Canada never knew until quite recently, or rather never fully realized, that save in respect to grain, the Dominion was a consuming rather than a producing country. Canadian people for many years have been spending vastly more on imported goods than they have received for their exports. Until the present year the balance of trade has always been against their country; it is in its favor now, but for artificial reasons. Whether with the close of the war Canada shall remain a creditor or will resume her old place as a debtor nation will depend altogether on whether or not it carries out its present resolution to produce more than it consumes and to find markets for the surplus.

The amazing thing is, in view of actual returns of farm earnings in so far as opportunities have been improved, that the country has not long ago made this resolution and stuck to it. Leaving grains out of the account, all other farm products have commanded increasing prices for the last two census decades. In twenty years the value of production per cow for the whole of Canada, measured by the receipts from cheese, butter, condensed milk and so on, has increased from $27 to $42. But production has not increased correspondingly. While the number of cows in Canada increased by 185,502 in the years between 1901 and 1911, all of this increase was in the western provinces. Considering the prices obtainable for Canadian dairy products in the United States and in other countries, the number of milch cows in the Dominion should at the least have been doubled in the ten years indicated. In Ontario there was a gain of only a few thousand head; in Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island there were actual losses.

This unsatisfactory showing, however, was for a period ended four years ago. The welfare of the Dominion demands that a very different showing shall be made, not only in dairy but in all other lines of production, at the end of the present decade. Canada has the resources and the opportunities for self-help and self-enrichment. All the present indications point to the conclusion that among the great lessons the war has brought is the necessity of looking inward rather than outward. In other words, Canada has learned to look for working capital in its soils, woodlands and mineral deposits rather than at the money lenders'.

Notes and Comments

The haziest idea seems to prevail, even in England, as to what the new munition department is. As a matter of fact it originated in a proposal for adding a business member to the Army Council. This did not work very satisfactorily, and under pressure of the war it was felt necessary to relieve the Secretary of State for War of some of the multitudinous duties accruing to him. At that time the deficiency of shells and explosives was causing considerable trouble and anxiety, and Mr. Lloyd George felt that it was necessary that a department should be created to take entire charge of this. It seemed, however, to be almost impossible to discover a head for the department, and as a consequence the matter dragged along for many months without anything being done. It was then that Mr. Lloyd George, despairing of finding anybody to do the work, resigned the chancellorship of the exchequer, and accepted the responsibility of the new department. This department does not, however, as was originally intended, cover the whole gamut of munitions, but is confined to the supplies demanded by the artillery.

The French have a proverb, "Autres temps, autres mœurs," and it is extremely interesting to watch the changes which do come over a man's methods in altered circumstances. Amongst the warmest advocates of conscription today in London is Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, the member for Newcastle-under-Lyme. But time was when Mr. Wedgwood dealt more faithfully with the Liberal front bench than almost any Radical in the House. He would rise from his corner seat, on one of the back benches, below the gangway, and admonish the Foreign Secretary or the Secretary of State for the Colonies, or even the Prime Minister himself. However "nous avons changé tout cela," we have changed all that. Mr. Wedgwood bears a commission in the army, he has been in the trenches in Flanders, and so from his accustomed corner seat, in the Commons, he now calls upon Lord Kitchener to draft a scheme of conscription, the necessity for which he declares the war has made abundantly manifest.

Some people of orderly habits in Dallas, Tex., who had long borne every annoyance that a railroad terminal could impose upon them, wrote to the headquarters of the company asking quietly and respectfully if it were absolutely necessary, in the discharge of his duty, that the average engineer employed in the yards should make his engine ding and dong and fizz and clang and bang and buzz and hiss and bellow and wail and pant and rant and puff and click and clank and ring and clatter and rumble and jangle and jolt and hum and screech and slam and snarl and roar and rattle and smoke and smell day and night, without intermission? Just how the communication was received, or what has resulted from it, are things that have not developed. But it is hardly an exaggeration to say that there are people in hundreds of communities of the United States and Canada just as much interested as those in Dallas in finding out whether or not all the doings mentioned are really necessary.

For citizens of the United States Sir William C. Van Horne had a reputation based quite as much on what he had done in Cuba as what he had done in Canada. It was in no wise so monumental as the labor which the Dutch-American captain of transportation put into the Canadian Pacific road, but it was more audacious and surprising in its way; because by rights such strategic action for the investment of capital in Cuban transportation should have come from Wall street coöperating with Washington. But capital from the United States was not then seeking investment in lands about the Caribbean as it is beginning to do now, and Washington was not encouraging anything that looked like consolidation of American financial interests in a land for which the United States was acting as trustee. So it was left for the Canadian, with access to home and to British capital, to win from President McKinley assent to an enterprise which has been carried through well.

The demarcations of reputation, fame and affection in the academic world are not unlike those without that circle. Fortunate is that member of the faculty whose students love him for his just and benign character and for his sympathy with youth and its problems. He has a reward unknown to the teacher or administrator for whom there is respect or recognition of talent but naught else. To win affection as a teacher in the classroom and as an adviser in the seminar is easier than to do it when serving as college dean, meting out discipline, defining rules of conduct, and standing for the rights of authority against individuals' lurches toward license. Columbia University for many years had a "beloved dean" in John Howard von Amringe; and the students' affection for him has won durable record in song, which will outlast formal eulogy. As the new scholastic year opens it might be timely for academic officials with disciplinary powers to study the career of this lover of youth—and of law and order as well.

The makers of the proposed new constitution of the state of New York having done their work much better than the prophets predicted they would, it remains to be seen whether or not the new organic law will be ratified by the people. The time is short for the process of necessary education; and already representative citizens and groups of men are busy with popular appeals. Naturally the state bar association is among the first so to enlist, for it welcomes the judiciary changes proposed. Formal opposition from "machine" politicians is certain, and they too have been prompt to act. The chief task of interpretation and advocacy will fall on the press, and, broadly speaking, it is for rather than against the new charter.